W. J. Gage & Co's Examination Primer Series.

TOPICAL

HISTORY OF ENGLAND,

BY

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For Pupils preparing for Promotion Examinations.
Pupils preparing for Entrance Eaminations.
Pupils preparing for Intermediate Examinations.
Students preparing for Teachers' Certificates.
And for all Official Examinations.

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PREFACE.

The High School Section of the "Ontario Teachers' Association" passed a resolution in August, 1882, which called attention to the unsuitable character of the English Histories at present in use in the Public Schools of Ontario. This work has been prepared to supply the need thus pointed out, and in response to many kind requests made by prominent teachers throughout the province.

The admirable history written by the late Mr. Green has done a most excellent work in improving the character of the teaching of history. It is, however, too large for use in Public Schools, and it cannot be fully understood and appreciated until the student has in some other way become acquainted with a general but comprehensive sketch of English History. It has been the object of the writer to present the chronological framework, and the leading elements that make up the true history of the nation in such a manner as to give the student a clear understanding of each department of the subject, and especially of its relationship to the other departments and to the organic whole.

The topical plan of treatment has been adopted, as the simplest, the most philosophical, and the most practical. In teaching, and especially in reviewing, it is hoped that teachers may find the work of special value to their pupils.

The division into periods, on the basis of the number five, is adopted from Dr. Vincent, and where differences in names and spelling are found in different histories. Green has generally been followed.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

Before studying the history of a nation in detail, it is best to glance at it as a whole, and subdivide it into periods by noting the great changes that have taken place in it. This gives the student a general idea of what he is to study, connects the present with the past in his mind, and gives him a series of landmarks around which he can readily group events as he learns them. In this way the learning and the retention of the facts of history are greatly facilitated. It is much easier, and usually more important, to remember that an event occurred during the Stuart period, than that it happened in 1645

The dates which bound the periods into which the history of a country may be divided, should be fixed in the memory, and then nearly all other events should be remembered as related to them.

Different teachers may adopt various bases of division in deciding the periods in the history of a country, and the best basis for one country may be quite unsuited to another. On the whole the simplest

basis for the history of England is the succession of ruling races. This will make a convenient arrangement easily remembered because it may be associated with the number five as follows :—

I. Periods of History :—

1. **Five Divisions**:—1. Britons ; 2. Romans ; 3. English, or Saxons ; 4. Five Lines ; 5. Five Houses.

2. **Five Lines**:—English, Danes, English (restored), Normans, and Angevins.

3. **Five Houses**:—Lancaster, York, Tudor, Stuart, Hanover.

II. Dates of the Periods :—

Britons		to	55 B.C.		
Romans	55 B.C.	to	449 A.D.	505	years.
English	449 A.D.	"	1017 A.D.	568	"
Danes	1017 "	"	1041 "	24	"
English	1041 "	"	1066 "	25	"
Normans	1066 "	"	1154 "	88	"
Angevins	1154 "	"	1399 "	245	"
Lancastrians	1399 "	"	1461 "	62	"
Yorkists	1461 "	"	1485 "	24	"
Tudors	1485 "	"	1603 "	118	"
Stuarts	1603 "	"	1714 "	111	"
Hanoverians	1714 "	"	present time.		

The time from the visit of the Romans till the present extends over 1900 years. The Roman period alone covers about 500 years, and the English period nearly 600 years, leaving **only about 800 years** for all the other periods.

III. How the Ruling Races succeeded each other:—

1. **The Romans** obtained possession of Great Britain by conquest.

2. **The English** found the Britons unused to war after the Romans left, and conquered the Island.

3. **The Danes** troubled the English for nearly 200 years by repeated invasions before they obtained possession of the country in 1017.

4. **The English** were restored peaceably in 1041.

5. **The Normans** under William the Conqueror invaded England in 1066 and defeated Harold the English king at the battle of Senlac (Hastings). William claimed that the crown had been willed to him by Edward the Confessor the first of the restored English kings.

6. **The Angevins** or Plantagenets were a branch of the Norman family. Henry I., the third Norman king, lost his only son and left the throne to his daughter Matilda. Her cousin Stephen disputed her claim and secured the crown. The result was a civil war which finally ended in an agreement being made by which Matilda's son Henry of Anjou was declared heir to the throne on the death of Stephen. He became Henry II., the first of the Angevins.

7. **The Lancastrians** were descended from the Angevins, but not in the direct line of succession. The last of the Angevins had banished his cousin Henry and seized the estates belonging to Henry's father. Henry took advantage of the king's absence in Ireland to return and raise an army to oppose him. Parliament removed the king from the throne and crowned Henry IV. as his successor. The name Lancastrian comes from Henry's

father, **John of Ghent,** Duke of Lancaster, third son of Edward III.

8. **The Yorkists** were also descended from Edward III.; and during the reign of Henry VI. the last of the Lancastrians, who was a very weak man, the Duke of York decided to secure the kingdom for himself. This caused the terrible "Wars of the Roses," which resulted in favor of the Yorkists.

9. **The first Tudor,** Henry VII., was of Lancastrian descent. He was great-great-grandson of John of Ghent, and as Richard III., the last Yorkist, was a usurper and a very unpopular man, he claimed the throne and won it at Bosworth, where Richard was killed. The name Tudor came from Henry's father, and his claim to the throne he inherited through his mother. He established this claim and at the same time removed the rivalry between the Yorkists and the Lancastrians by marrying the eldest daughter of Edward IV., the first Yorkist king.

10. **The Stuarts** succeeded to the throne by inheritance, James I., who was son of the celebrated Mary Queen of Scots and King of Scotland, being the nearest heir to the throne of England on the death of Queen Elizabeth. James was descended from the eldest daughter of Henry VII., the first of the Tudors.

11. **The Hanoverians** were made heirs to the English throne by the **"Act of Settlement,"** an act passed by the British parliament, in the reign of William III., with the design of making the British sovereigns Protestants. James I., the first of the Stuarts, had a son Charles and a daughter Elizabeth. Charles succeeded his father as king, and from him the rest of the Stuarts were descended. Elizabeth's daughter Sophia married the ruler of Hanover, and to her and her heirs the crown was

given by the "Act of Settlement," because the Stuart family had made themselves very obnoxious to the English people. George I., the first of the Hanoverians, was the son of Sophia.

IV. The United Kingdom Territorially :—

The kingdom established by the English did not include the whole even of Great Britain, but that portion only which we now call England. The other parts of Great Britain and Ireland were added as follows :—

1. **Ireland**—Conquered by Henry II., the first of the Angevins. Parliament united with the English in 1800.
2. **Wales**—Conquered by Edward I.
3. **Scotland**—Crowns united in 1603, when James I. (who was also King of Scotland) became King of England. Parliaments united in 1707.

STUDENTS' REVIEW OUTLINE.

I. PER. B. R. E. 5 L. 5 H. :—The 5 L. were E. D. E. N. A.; The 5 H. were L. Y. T. S. H. (Mnemonic Key-words, *Breden a Lytsh*).

II. DATES OF PER. R. 5- to 4—; E. 4— to 10—: D. 10— to 10—; E. 10— to 10—; N. 10— to 11—; A. 11— to 13—; L. 13— to 14—; Y. 14— to 14—; T. 14— to 16—; S. 16— to 17—; H. 17— to present time. R. = about — yrs.; E., about — yrs.; and all other periods only about — yrs.

III. HOW R. RS. SUCCEEDED TO THE THRONE. R. by con.; E. by con.; D. by con.; E. res. peaceably; N. by con.; An. by tr. bet. Steph. and Mat.; L. by Parlt.; Y. by W. of R.; T. Hen. Tud. claimed the throne by Des. from J. of Gh. and won it at B.; S. by inher., J. of Scot. was heir on death of El. He was des. from the D. of H. VII.; H. by Parlt. "A. of S." in Reign of Wm. III.

IV. The U. K. Ter. **I.** con. by H. II. Parlt. un. 18—; **W.** con. by Ed. I. **S.** Crs. un. in 16—, when J. became king of E. and S. Parlt. un. in 17—.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. Name the five divisions of English History.
2. Name the five Lines.
3. Name the five Houses.
4. Name the twelve successive periods of English History.
5. Give the dates which bound the periods.
6. How did the several ruling races succeed each other?
7. What countries are included in the United Kingdom?
8. In whose reign was Ireland conquered?
9. In whose reign was Wales conquered?
10. How were Scotland and England united under one king?
11. When were the Scotch and Irish parliaments respectively united with the English parliament?

CHAPTER II.

THE ROMAN PERIOD.

The Roman Period covers nearly 500 years, from 55 B.C. to 449 A.D., but the Romans actually ruled Britain for only a little more than 300 years. It was nearly 100 years after Cæsar first visited the island before the Romans returned, and the Britons were not conquered until 73 A.D. The Romans began to leave 410 A.D. to protect Rome itself from invasion by barbarous tribes.

I. Improvements:—

The Britons were a barbarous race, of whom little is known. They were divided into a number of petty tribes who were frequently at war with each other, but during the Roman occupation they were reduced to quiet and submissive habits. Unfortunately they

lost their self-reliance along with their turbulent spirit. They had lived in small huts, but the Romans taught them how to build very good houses, and trained them in **agriculture.** Under the direction of the Romans they drained many of the **marshes,** built **towns,** and opened up good **roads** through the island, which had previously been a wilderness.

The Romans also built two **walls** across the island to prevent the northern tribes from invading their province.

II. Religion :—

The Britons had religious teachers called **Druids,** who performed their mysterious rites in the groves, the oaks of which they held to be sacred. They had great influence over the people, and were teachers and judges as well as priests.

During the Roman period Christianity was introduced, and the persecution of the Christians extended to Britain, **St. Alban** being martyred in the beginning of the 4th century.

STUDENTS' REVIEW OUTLINE.

I. Rom. Per. Nearly —— years, from —— B.C. to 4—— A.D.

II. Imps. 1. Ag.; 2. Dr. of Mar.; 3. Pg. of Ts.; 4. Rs.; 5. Ws.

IV. Rel. Br. Drm.; Roms. int. Ch., I. Mar. St. Al.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. When did Cæsar first land in Britain?
2. How long was it before the Romans returned to Britain?
3. When was the Roman conquest of Britain completed?
4. When did the Romans begin to leave Britain?
5. Name five improvements made by the Romans in Britain.
6. What was the religion of the Britons?
7. Who was the first Christian martyr in Britain?

CHAPTER III.

THE ENGLISH PERIOD.

The English Period, including the brief rule of the Danes, lasted about 600 years, from 449 to 1066.

I. Where the English came from:—

The true English or Anglo-Saxon people did not originally belong to England. In the fifth century after Christ they lived in what is now called Sleswick. North of them was a tribe named the Jutes, and south of them another named the Saxons. These tribes were united with the English or Angles under the common name of Englishmen, although they are generally known as Saxons because the Romans only came in contact with the southern or Saxon tribes

II. Why the English came to Britain:—

They were, as their descendants have been, a most enterprising and aggressive race. A Roman writer says of them: "Foes are they, fierce beyond other foes, and cunning as they are fierce: the sea is their school of war, and the storm their friend; they are sea-wolves that live on the pillage of the world."

Early in the 5th century these fierce ancestors of ours began to pillage in the British Channel. When the Romans had to leave Britain the province was exposed to repeated attacks from the Picts of Scotland, who were really Britons who had escaped to the Highlands at the time of the Roman conquest. The people of Britain were untrained in the art of war owing to the despotic method of government adopted by the Romans, and so when they found themselves in 449 A.D. about to be attacked by the Picts in alliance with the English, and the Scots, a tribe from Ireland, they decided to weaken their enemies and strengthen themselves by bribing the English to leave the Picts and Scots and unite with them. By

a promise of land and pay they induced two English chiefs, Hengest and Horsa, to come to their assistance.

III. The English Conquest :—

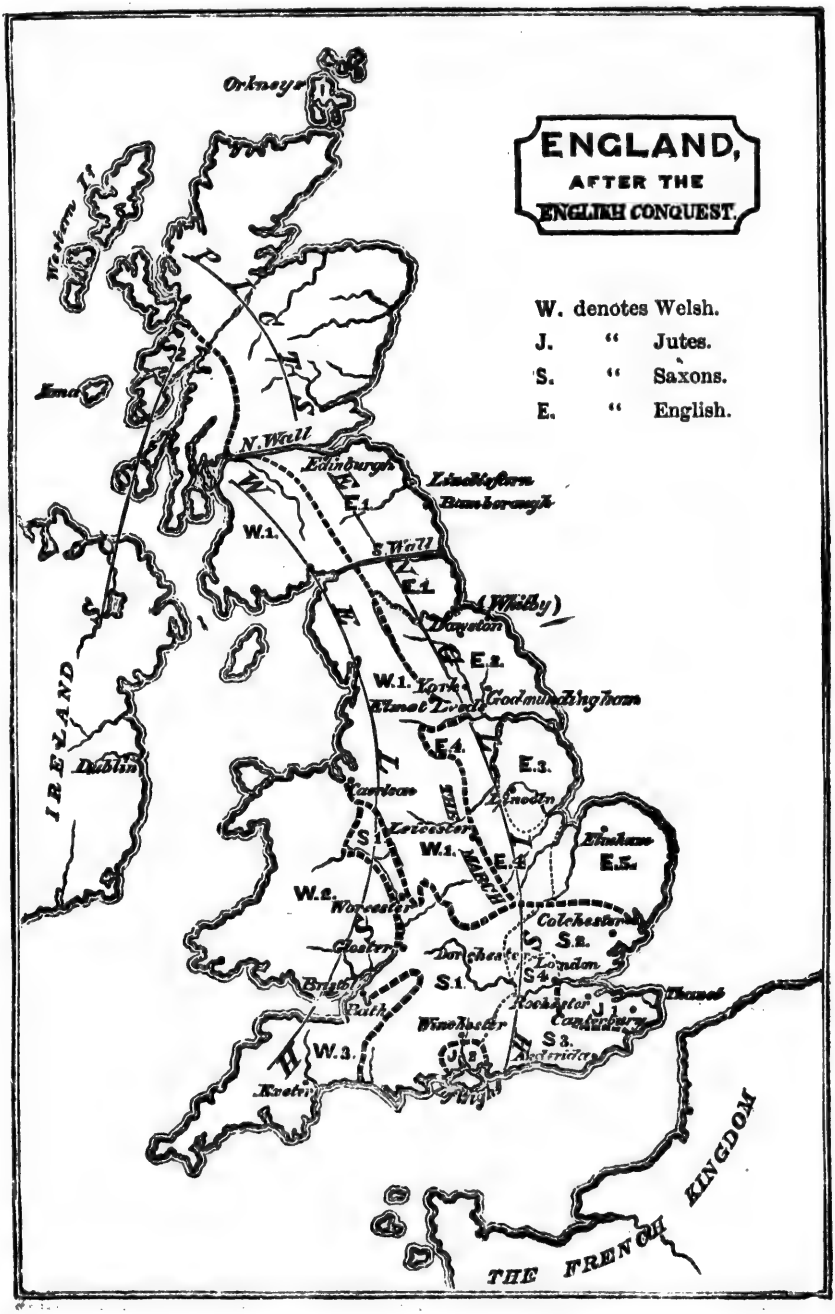
As soon as the Picts and Scots were defeated the English set to work to conquer Britain for themselves. The Britons fought long and desperately, yielding their land inch by inch. For 150 years the struggle continued. It was a "sheer dispossession and slaughter" on the part of the English, a despairing effort for life by the Britons. "At its close Britain had become England, a land not of Britons but of Englishmen." There was no settlement of the conquerors among the conquered, no submission on the part of the Britons. Gildas, the only historian of the Britons, speaks of the Saxons a hundred years after their landing as "barbarians," "wolves," "dogs," "hateful to God and man."

IV. Wars during the English Period :—

1. Between Rival English Earldoms.
2. Danish Invasions.
3. Norman Invasion.

1. The English divided Britain at first into seven earldoms. The chief of these were Northumbria, Mercia, and Wessex. There was almost continual strife between these earldoms for the overlordship of the whole, until **Egbert** of Wessex became "King of the English," ruler from the Forth to the English Channel, in 827.

2. **The Danish Invasions.** During the last 200 years of the English period the Danes were a source of almost constant annoyance. They came chiefly from Norway and the northern part of Denmark, much as the English


ENGLAND,
AFTER THE
ENGLISH CONQUEST.
W. denotes Welsh.
J. " Jutes.
S. " Saxons.
E. " English.
Orkneys
Western I.
Emo
N. Wall
Edinburgh
Lindisfarn
Bamborough
W.1.
S. Wall
E.1.
(Whitby)
Thaneton
E.2.
W.1.
York
Elmet Forest
Godmundingham
E.4.
E.3.
IRELAND
Dublin
Carlion
Lincoln
THE MARSH
S.1.
Leicester
W.1.
E.4.
Elmham
E.5.
W.2.
Worcester
Colchester
S.2.
Gloster
Dorchester
London
S.4.
Bright
S.1.
Rochester
J.1.
Thanet
Canterbury
Winchester
S.3.
Arundel
W.3.
J.2.
Exeter
Wight
THE FRENCH KINGDOM

themselves had come 400 years before. The second invasion from across the North Sea led to even fiercer warfare than the first. The Danes and English belonged to the same great race, and the struggle between them was long and its results terrible. Time after time the Danish hordes swarmed into England, and gradually they grew stronger and became more successful. Even **Alfred the Great** was compelled to wander in disguise from them. He succeeded, however, after a time in completely defeating them and securing peace, but during the hundred years which followed his death they gradually established themselves in England until in 1017 Cnut (Canute), a Dane, was acknowledged as King of England. Three Danish kings ruled till 1041, when Edward the Confessor, an Englishman, received the crown.

3. **The Norman Invasion.** On the death of Edward the Confessor without a child, **Harold**, who was the most powerful English nobleman, was made king, but he did not rule long. **William the Conqueror**, Duke of Normandy, claimed that the throne had been promised to him by **Edward the Confessor.** He had also made Harold swear to support his claim, when he accidentally got him in his power, through Harold's ship being driven on the coast of Normandy in a storm. When Harold was made king, William was very angry and invaded England. Harold met him at **Senlac** (Hastings), where a fierce battle was fought in which Harold was killed, and William became King of England in 1066.

V. Church History during the English Period :—

The English found the Britons professing Christianity,

but they drove out the Christian religion along with the Britons, and introduced the worship of their heathen gods: Woden, the god of War; Thor, the god of Thunder, and many others. The days of our week take their names from these gods. Nearly 600 years after the birth of Christ, however, or about 150 years after the coming of the English, Christianity was again introduced. **Pope Gregory** was at this time ruling in Rome. Years before he had been led to take an interest in the people of the island by seeing some beautiful English slaves, and when the King of Kent married a Christian lady, he seized the opportunity and sent St. Augustine to teach the Christian religion to the English people. About the same time missionaries were sent to England from Ireland, in which country Christianity had been firmly established. In about 100 years the whole land was converted, and monasteries were soon erected throughout the country.

The influence of the leaders in the church was widely felt in all the most important departments of the organization of the English kingdom. The self-sacrificing zeal of **Aidan** and **Cuthbert**, representing the Irish Church, improved the manners and elevated the morals of the **people**; masterly administrators such as **Theodore** and **Dunstan** exerted immense influence in promoting unity among the various earldoms, and in supplying by a thorough organization of the church the model of the organization of the **state**; while the monks **Cædmon** and **Bede** laid the foundation of **English literature.**

SUMMARY :—

1. **Christianity** driven out and **heathenism** introduced by the English.
2. Christianity introduced from Rome and Ireland.
3. The church influenced the **people**, the **state**, and **literature.**

VI. Constitutional Growth during the English Period :—

The English brought with them to England the fundamental principles of good government.

1. They recognized the responsibility of the individual to society.
2. They submitted disputed questions to the Witan or wise men as their representatives. At the close of the period they had developed the most important features of the English constitution of to-day. They had a **king.** In place of a parliament they had the **Witenagemot** or assembly of the wise men, which met three times a year. Their **municipal** arrangements were very good. The country was divided into shires, and they were further sub-divided into hundreds, townships, and burghs. The **shires** corresponded pretty nearly with the counties of the present day, the **hundreds** were larger divisions than the **townships,** formed chiefly for the administration of justice, and the **burghs** were formed by families settling in the vicinity of a fort. They formed the beginnings of towns and cities. **Trial by a jury** of twelve was practised by the assembly of the **hundreds,** as they referred cases to committees of twelve men.

SUMMARY :—

1. The seven earldoms of the Heptarchy united under **one king.**

2. Assembling of the **Witenagemot.**
3. Municipal divisions into **shires, hundreds, townships,** and **burghs.**

VII. Progress of the People during the English Period :—

When the English settled in Britain the people were divided into three classes : **slaves, freemen,** and a higher class of freemen of noble blood known as "**eorls.**" The slaves were mere serfs who might be even killed by their owners without any legal interference. Many English nobles made large incomes by selling English slaves in foreign markets. After the introduction of Christianity the church set to work vigorously to secure the freedom of the slaves, and towards the close of the English period the slave class had nearly all been raised to the dignity of "freemen."

While the slaves advanced, however, the "freemen" gradually became more subservient to the nobles. At first the freemen were the actual rulers, and voted in deciding all important questions affecting their shire, township, or village, but after the whole land was united under one king, he gradually secured more power, which he exercised through the nobles. The "freemen" could not travel far enough to reach the national Witenagemot, and so the making of the laws was left to the nobles and the church authorities. The independence of the "freemen" was still further affected by the necessity for uniting under the leadership of some lord for the protection of life and property. It is important to notice this fact, as it

prepared the way for the establishment of **Feudalism** by the Normans.

SUMMARY :—

1. Division at first into **Eorls, Freemen,** and **Slaves.**
2. Influence of Christianity in securing **freedom** for **slaves.**
3. Gradual **reduction of freemen** to subserviency under the nobles.

VIII. Literature during the English Period:

Three names should be remembered in connection with this period.

1. **Cædmon** wrote religious poetry on the **creation** and other Bible themes, in English.
2. **Bede** wrote a History of the English Church in Latin, and translated the "Gospel of St. John" into English.
3. **King Alfred** translated several works into English, among them "Bede's History," "The Psalms," and "Æsop's Fables." He also caused the compilation of the "Saxon Chronicle," a history of the English.

IX. Celebrated Men of the English Period:—

1. **Hengest** and **Horsa** leaders of the English invasion.
2. **Egbert,** first ruler of all England, 827.
3. **Alfred** (close of 9th century). He was a remarkably good king; the real founder of England. His work may be briefly summed up as follows:—
   He defeated the **Danes.**
   He prepared a good **code of laws.**
   He **translated several books.**
   He founded **Oxford University,** and tried to establish a system of education.
4. **Edward the Confessor.** The first of the restored English, noted for his **goodness.**
5. **Harold.** The **last** of the English kings.

6. **Bede.** A noted **historian** and **translator.**

7. **Cædmon.** First English **poet.**

8. **Dunstan.** The first great English **ecclesiastical statesman.** The real ruler of England during the middle half of the 10th century. His great aim was to bring about a true union of Englishmen on a national basis.

STUDENTS' REVIEW OUTLINE.

The Eng. Per. lasted about — yrs., from 4— to 10—.

I. The Eng came from S. and were joined by two other tr., the S. and J.

II. The Eng. came for pl., and were invited under H. and H. in 4— to help B. against P. and S.

III. Eng. Conqt. Des. strug. for 150 years. B. Ex.

IV. Wars. 1. Bet. riv. E.; 2. Ds. ins.; 3. Nor. in.; Eg. king in 8—. D. con. 10—. Nor. in 10— at Sen.

V. Ch. Eng. int. hm.; St. A. int. Chy. at end of — cent. aided from I. Great churchmen, A. and C. rel. work among people, Th. and D. ec. stn.; B. and C. in lit.

VI. Con. Good syst. of Govt. Kg. Wit.; Munl. divs. = S. H. T. and B.

VII. People. 3 cl., S. F. and E.; Sy. red. by ch. but F. sub. to nobles at close of per.

VIII. Lit. *Cæd.* Pt. Cr.; *Be.* H. of Eng. Ch., G. of St. J.; *Kg. Alf.* trs. B. H., Ps., and Æ. F.

IX. Cel. Men. *H.* and *H.* ls. of Eng. Ins.; Eg. I. Kg. 8—; *Alf.* def. Ds., made Ls., Tr. sev. Bks., Fd. Ox. Un.; *Ed. Con.* I. res. Eng.; *Har.* last Eng. Kg.; *Be.* Hist. and Tr.; *Cæd.* I. Eng. Pt.; *Dn.* ec. stn.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. Give the limiting dates of the English period.
2. Where did the English come from?
3. How did they first obtain a footing in England, and when?
4. Describe the English conquest.

5. Sketch the wars of the English period.
6. Who was the first king of all England, and when was England united into one kingdom under him?
7. Where and when did William the Conqueror defeat the English?
8. What was the religion of the English?
9. When and by whom was Christianity re-introduced?
10. Show that the English brought with them the principles of representative government.
11. Name the municipal divisions established by the English.
12. Name the three classes into which the English people were divided.
13. What changes were made in the condition of slaves and freemen during the English period?
14. Name the authors of the period and their chief works.
15. State the chief things done by Alfred the Great.

CHAPTER IV.

THE NORMAN PERIOD.

The **Norman Period** lasted 88 years, from 1066 to 1154.

I. Wars of the Norman Period:—

1. **The Norman Conquest.** William the Conqueror was not so named on account of his victory at the hill of Senlac. A few months after he became king he visited Normandy, and in his absence a large portion of England set the Normans at defiance. This revolt William easily suppressed, but during the next year a much more serious rebellion threatened to overturn the Norman power. The King of Denmark joined with the English, and on his arrival "the nation rose as one man." William, though taken by surprise, acted with decision and energy. He bribed the Danes, and then

wreaked a terrible vengeance on England. The northern part of the country was devastated so thoroughly, that for fifty years the land lay waste for sixty miles northward of York.

The last struggle of the English took place at **Ely**, in the marshes of the eastern coast, where a band of outlaws under **Hereward** stoutly resisted, but ultimately was forced to yield to the mighty Conqueror.

2. **Revolts of the Barons.** When William the Conqueror died, his second son William secured the crown, but the barons revolted in favor of Robert, his eldest brother. The English people favored William, and he defeated the barons.

On the death of William II. the barons again rose in favor of Robert, against his younger brother Henry, but Robert accepted a yearly payment and gave up his claim to the English throne.

3. **War between Stephen and Matilda.** On the death of Henry I., he left the crown to his daughter Matilda, but Stephen, grandson of the Conqueror, seized the throne. A war was waged by the rivals with varying success for about fourteen years, when it was agreed that Henry of Anjou, the son of Matilda, should succeed Stephen.

II. The Church under the Normans:—

The development of the church during the 88 years of the Norman rule was most remarkable. The Conqueror **dismissed the English prelates** and appointed Normans in their places, and reorganized the church so as to enforce his own absolute supremacy over it. William II. determined to retain over the church the supremacy established by his father. On the other hand, **Anselm,** the head of the English

Church, maintained, with great dignity and firmness, that the church must be independent of the state in religious matters. This led to a contest between the king and the church in which the latter gradually gained the advantage. Its influence as a state power was so great towards the close of the Norman period, that the bishops assumed the power of **deposing the king.**

The settlement of ecclesiastical trials was taken from the representatives of the "hundreds" and given to the bishops by William I.

Religiously the Norman prelates, although learned and pious men, could have but little influence over the English. Their language and manner so completely separated them from the lower priesthood and the people, that a religious apathy fell upon the nation during the first fifty years of the Norman rule. During the last thirty years of the period a natural reaction set in, and a genuine religious revival swept over England. It began with the lower classes, but extended to all ranks.

SUMMARY:—

1. Dismissal of English prelates.
2. Struggles between **kings** and the **church.**
3. Bishops appointed to try ecclesiastical offenders.
4. **Apathy** during first half; **revival** during last half of the period.

III. The Constitution under the Normans:—

The first two Norman kings assumed **absolute power,** but Henry I. granted a charter, which gave greater liberty to the church, the barons, and the people. The despotic power of the kings received a decided

check from the church under **Anselm** and his successors. Unauthorized as was the action of the bishops in deposing **Stephen** and **Matilda** during the anarchy consequent on their rivalry, it opened the way for similar proceedings by the representatives of the people in future years.

SUMMARY :—

1. Absolute power of the two Williams.
2. The **Charter** of Henry I.
3. Church control in state matters.

IV. Development of the People under the Normans :—

Feudalism. We have already seen how the English "freemen" were forced to join themselves to some lord or nobleman for protection. William the Conqueror introduced a feudalism more systematic and definite than this. He confiscated the estates of the English nobles, and distributed them among his Norman friends on the condition of their giving military service when demanded by the king. The barons made similar conditions with their tenants. This enabled the king to raise a large army on short notice. It made the barons very powerful, and they afterwards used their power to control the king.

As a counterpoise to feudalism the **towns rapidly increased in wealth,** and most of them succeeded in obtaining free charters, and liberty to manage their own affairs. Thus, while the feudal system degraded the English "freeman" into a mere tool in the hands of his ruling baron, the towns preserved the liberty and independence of the people.

Inter-marriages, and the remarkable religious revival during the latter part of the Norman rule, served to unite the English and Norman races, and to form a new race of Englishmen.

The peace during the reigns of the Conqueror and his sons gave an opportunity for **great advancement in the wealth** of the country. Under the Conqueror the Jews settled in the country, and their capital largely aided in advancing the manufactures of England, and in the introduction of a vastly improved style of architecture. Had it not been for the confusion and strife of Stephen's reign, the Norman period would have to be regarded as one of rapid and uninterrupted development.

SUMMARY :—

1. **Feudalism** established.
2. Rapid development of **towns.**
3. General advancement in **wealth** owing to **peace,** and the settlement of the **Jews.**

V. Chief Men of the Norman Period :—

1. The greatest statesman and warrior of his age, and one of the most remarkable men of any age, was **William the Conqueror.** Physically he was the strongest man of his day; as a general, he was decided, fearless, revengeful; as a statesman he was firm, prudent, far-seeing. He was many-sided, and absolute master on every side. No man or body of men could win from him a position of equality. To **Anselm** only is he said to have been gracious in speech and manner. His life was a long series of struggles with the English and Norman barons, with the church, with foreign enemies, but he seems never for an instant to have lost faith in himself.

2. **Lanfranc** was a very distinguished and scholarly prelate, who was made Archbishop of Canterbury by William I. He helped the Conqueror to re-organize the church in England, and took a prominent part in political affairs till he died in the early part of the reign of William II.

3. **Anselm** was Lanfranc's successor. He was a devout and moderate man, who would willingly make no foes, but whose firm devotion to what he believed right kept him steadfast in the path of duty in spite of the bribes and threats of kings. In religious matters he maintained against William II. and Henry I. the freedom of the church from the state, and though banished by each, he was finally successful. His example did much to stir to life among the people of England a spirit of **resistance to despotism.**

STUDENTS' REVIEW OUTLINE.

I. Wars. 1. Devn. of Eng. by Wm. Con.; last st. by H. at E.; 2. Rev. of B.; 3. War bet. S. and M. for cr.

II. Ch. 1. Dis. of Eng. Prel.; St. bet. Ks. and Ch.; Bs. to try Ec. offrs.; Ap. in I. half Rl. at close.

III. Con. 1. Ab. rule of Wm. I. and II.; Chr. of H. I.; Ch. con. in State.

IV. People. Fm. est.; Dev. of Ts.; Genl. ad. in W. giving to P. and and Jh. set.

V. Men. *Wm. Con.* very great Genl. and Stn.; *Lan.* A. of C. powerful ec. stn.; *An.* A. of C. res. Ks. in con. of Ch.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. What are the limiting dates of the Angevin period?
2. Describe briefly the wars of the Norman period.
3. What course did the Conqueror pursue towards the church?
4. Sketch the trouble between the church and the state under the Normans.

5. What change did the Conqueror make in the king's power?
6. Which of the Norman kings gave the people a charter?
7. Mention a fact to show that the church rapidly gained in power during this period.
8. Describe the feudal system.
9. What took place during this period to counterbalance feudalism?
10. What causes led to the general increase of wealth during the Norman period?
11. Sketch the character of William the Conqueror.
12. Name the most noted two Archbishops of Canterbury during the Norman period.

CHAPTER V.

THE ANGEVIN PERIOD.

The **Angevin Period** lasted 245 years, from 1154 to 1399.

I. Wars of the Angevin Period :—

1. **Conquests.** Ireland and Wales were subdued by the Angevins; the former by Henry II., and the latter by Edward I.

2. **Important French Wars.** Soon after King John began to reign he secured the murder of his nephew Arthur, his rival for the crown. This enraged the people of the English provinces in France, and Philip King of France, Arthur's friend, invaded and took possession of Normandy and nearly all the English provinces south of the Channel. Towards the close of his reign John tried to retrieve his fortunes in France, but he was defeated at **Bouvines** and forced to conclude an ignominious peace. This had an important effect on the liberties of the English people, as it

left John powerless to resist the demands of the English barons, and forced him to grant Magna Charta at Runnymede.

In the reign of Edward III. the French king assisted the Scotch against the English, and this led Edward to claim the French crown as a pretext for making war on France. Edward's claim was not a good one. His mother was the daughter of Philip IV. of France, but only male descendants were recognized as having a right to the French throne. He invaded France, however, and began a war, which lasted with several interruptions for about twenty years. During this war the king's son **The Black Prince** proved himself a brave and skilful warrior. The French were defeated by him in the two great battles of **Cressy,** 1346, and **Poitiers,** 1356. The city of **Calais** was forced to surrender in 1347. Both French and English were at last exhausted, however, and a peace was concluded which gave to England the Duchy of Aquitaine and the city of Calais. The brilliant victories of Edward III. and his son the Black Prince produced little lasting result. The French regained their lost possessions in the reign of Richard II., son of the Black Prince, and successor of his grandfather Edward III.

3. **Wars with Scotland.** These were very numerous. In the reign of Henry II. the Scotch king was captured, but soon released as a vassal of the English kings. Richard the Lion-hearted surrendered this claim for a sum of money to help him in his crusades. A dispute occurred as to the succession to the Scottish throne during the reign of Edward I., who was called in as umpire to settle the difficulty. This gave him an opportunity to claim superiority over the Scotch. They rebelled from his control, and under the patriotic

William Wallace, resisted his armies for about eight years.

Wallace was at length captured by the English and put to death. His mantle fell on a worthy successor. Before the English king had decided what to do with conquered Scotland, **Robert Bruce** was crowned by the Scottish nobles. This so enraged Edward that he decided to make Scotland a desert, but he died while on his way to accomplish his revengeful purpose. He left instructions with his son Edward II. to complete the conquest of Scotland. Seven years afterward the latter undertook to carry out the dying injunction of his father, but he was signally defeated by Bruce at **Bannockburn** in 1314.

After thirteen years of negotation Scotland's independence was acknowledged by the English. Young King Edward III. was not content with this however, and soon claimed supremacy again. This claim he had nearly established by a victory at **Halidon Hill**, when he was called away from Scotland by the war with France. During this war the Scotch king invaded England as an ally of the French, but he was defeated and made prisoner by Edward's noble queen Philippa at **Neville's Cross**. He was released, however, in a few months for a large ransom.

During the reign of Richard II., the last of the Angevins, the border chieftains of England and Scotland carried on a war, and the Douglases of Scotland defeated the Percys of England at the celebrated battle of **Chevy Chase** or **Otterburn.**

4. **Struggles of the Barons.** The bonds of the Feudal system of the Conqueror began to loosen even before the close of the Norman period. It required the utmost power of the iron-willed Conqueror and his sons to

keep the barons in check, and they boldly broke into unrestrained lawlessness during the anarchy of Stephen's reign.

The first of the Angevins had sufficient force of character to draw the bonds even more tightly around the barons than had his Norman predecessors, but as their chains became more galling, their desire for freedom became stronger. King John saw the danger of a revolt on the part of the barons, and during the years of his struggle with the Pope, he kept them in check by seizing "their children as hostages for their loyalty." Even then they plotted secretly with the Welsh, the Scotch, and the French. At length when John received his severe defeat at **Bouvines,** the way opened for action by the barons. Led by the Primate, **Langton,** they demanded a renewal of the charter of Henry I. and of the laws of Edward the Confessor. John refused, and the barons rebelled openly. The entire country joined them. John was left without supporters, and bowing to necessity he granted the **"Great Charter"** at Runnymede.

John's successor, Henry III., did not faithfully carry out the provisions of Magna Charta, and in addition to this wrong, he outraged the feelings of the English barons by his extravagance, and by the amount of money he lavished on his foreign favorites. The barons were long-suffering with this foolish king, but at length under **Earl Simon, of Montford,** they united in defence of their rights, and defeated the king's army at **Lewes,** 1264. Earl Simon was killed and his army cut to pieces, however, at Evesham, in the following year.

5. **The Peasant Revolt.** As the barons gradually freed themselves from the tyranny of the king, the poorer

classes began to awake to a realization of their freedom. Though not actually in complete slavery, they were only slightly removed from that condition. After the accession of Richard II., the last of the Angevins, it was found necessary to raise a large sum of money to pay the expenses of the French wars. and a **poll tax** was ordered to be collected from rich and poor alike. It was very unjust to make the poor pay individually as much as the rich, and under the leadership of **Wat Tyler** they revolted in large numbers and committed considerable destruction of property. They demanded, 1, that lands should be rented, and not paid for by service to the nobles; 2, that slavery should be abolished; 3, that all should have liberty to buy and sell in the markets. They were on the point of having these demands granted by the king, when Wat Tyler was killed by the Mayor of London, and the multitudes, left without a military head, soon melted away.

II. The Church under the Angevins:—

Henry II. displayed the same vigor in dealing with both the church and the barons that had characterized William the Conqueror. He decided to curtail the powers of the church, and especially demanded that those connected with it who committed crimes should be tried by civil courts. He was most stubbornly resisted by **Thomas Beket,** a man of extraordinary vigor and devotion, whom Henry himself had made Archbishop of Canterbury. Beket was not supported by his fellow-bishops, however, and Henry had his way.

When John came to the throne he found a disposition on the part of the clergy to regain their freedom from the king's control. **Langton** was appointed head of

the church in England against John's wishes, and in consequence of this the king quarreled with the Pope. For years he met threat by threat, and wreaked his vengeance on those in the church who dared to disobey him. The Pope first ordered religious services to be discontinued throughout the land, and then excommunicated the king. For about five years John boldly defied the Pope, until threatened with deposition from the throne. Then he submitted in the most servile manner, owned himself to be **the Pope's vassal,** and accepted the crown from the Primate whom he had refused to acknowledge.

This submission was not productive of good results so far as religion was concerned. The church became so engrossed in matters of state as to lose its interest in the spiritual welfare of the people. As its temporal powers increased its religious influence became less.

One of the most important events of the Angevin period was the coming of the **Friars** just at the time when a religious apathy seemed to be spreading throughout the land. The Friars were a most devoted class of religious workers who went everywhere among the poorer classes. Their mission was "to convert the heathen, to extirpate heresy, to reconcile knowledge with orthodoxy, to carry the gospel to the poor." They did great service to the English Church and people.

Towards the close of the Angevin rule a most important movement was set on foot by **John Wyclif,** who may be regarded as the **first English Protestant.** He and his followers preached against what they deemed

abuses in the church, and urged the desirability of a simpler form of religion. He translated the Bible into English. His preaching had a most important effect in rousing the common people to resist tyranny.

SUMMARY :—

1. Struggle between Beket and Henry II.
2. John's long quarrel with and final submission to the Pope.
3. The work of the **Friars.**
4. The reforms of **Wyclif.**

III. The Development of the Constitution under the Angevins :—

The period opens by the assumption of absolute power by Henry II. Still, though he centred all power in himself, he chose to act on fixed principles in the administration of justice, and so he may truly be said to have **"initiated the rule of law."** He laid the foundation of the **great courts** that, till the present time, form the judicial system of England. Even the circuits which he fixed for the judges correspond closely with those of to-day. He originated the system of **trial by jury,** although his jury corresponded with the **grand jury** of modern British courts.

The Great Charter (Magna Charta) was granted by King John in response to demands made by the barons, led by **Stephen Langton,** the Primate. This charter contained little that was really new. It was merely a formal putting together **in writing** of the charter of Henry I., and the judicial changes of Henry II. What had been "unwritten custom" now became specific written law, which was distri-

buted among the people. This charter provided among other things, that "No freeman shall be seized, or imprisoned, or dispossessed, or outlawed, or in any way brought to ruin, save by legal judgment of his peers, or by law of the land." "To no man," says one clause, "will we sell, or deny or delay, right or justice." It prohibited the king from imposing unjust taxes, and secured municipal privileges and freedom to the towns. Unfortunately it needed to be re-enacted often, until the people grew strong enough to compel the kings to carry out its provisions.

For over fifty years after it was granted, the charter was not properly administered. To remedy this defect, Simon of Montford, leader of the barons, in 1258 secured the **Provisions of Oxford**, which recognized a **Royal Council** that was practically to control the king. Henry III. chafed under this control, however, and at length a civil war ensued between him and the patriotic barons. The king was defeated, and next year, in 1265, Earl Simon summoned not only the barons and the ecclesiastics, but the common people; "two citizens from every borough." By so doing he took no less a step than the foundation of the "**House of Commons.**" Earl Simon was killed in the same year that he summoned his parliament, but Edward I. called a similar parliament in 1295, just thirty years later, and the **representation of the common people in parliament** has continued since that time.

At first the representatives of the people had no share in the general proceedings of parliament. They dealt only with the **taxation of their classes**, during

the reign of Edward I. Then parliament met in four departments, each by itself; clergy, barons, knights, representing country districts, and burgesses, representing towns. In the reign of Edward II. the burgesses were allowed to take part in the general business of parliament, and in the early part of the reign of Edward III. the knights and burgesses had united under their present name "The Commons." This was a most important change. For the first time **the people** were legislating for themselves as a nation.

It is worthy of remembrance that the burghs were first called upon by Edward I. to send representatives **to settle the taxes** of their classes. The burghs being free could not be taxed by the barons, and Edward requiring more money to enable him to conduct his wars with the French, called the burghers to his aid. Their powers were greatly extended by his successors, and they still retain control of the finances of the realm.

In addition to calling the House of Commons together, Edward I. did much to **consolidate the laws** and to perfect the **system of courts** established by Henry II.

The increasing power of the people over the absolutism of the kings during this period may be seen in the **deposition of Edward II. and Richard II. by parliament.** The Norman and Angevin kings were strong-willed men, but they could not permanently hold in subjection the spirit of freedom of the English race.

SUMMARY:—

1. The **absolute** but **wise** rule of Henry II., who founded **courts** and **trial by jury.**
2. **The Great Charter** granted by John.
3. Foundation of **The House of Commons.**
4. Development of **Parliamentary power** over the king.

IV. The People under the Angevins:—

Morally, socially, and politically, the people gradually progressed during the two and a half centuries of Angevin rule. The great religious awakenings among the masses, brought about by the **Friars** and by **Wyclif,** prepared the way for the realization and assertion of their rights by the peasantry. The Friars did much service to the people by teaching them habits of order, thrift, and cleanliness. The systematizing of the laws and their general distribution throughout the land widened the range of thought of the peasants, and helped them to **free themselves from the barons,** who had secured their own freedom from the control of the kings.

The Feudal System of the Conqueror, which made the peasants the serfs of the barons, and the barons the servile followers of an absolute king, was thus lifted from the shoulders of the people, and they were allowed to start, but merely to start, in the path towards individual independence. Even the need of money by the king and the nobles to help in carrying on the almost constant wars of the period, helped the serfs to gain their liberty by purchasing it. This need of supplies enabled the towns also to secure their freedom from the king and barons by grants of money, and ultimately led, as we have seen, to their representation in Parliament in the reign of Edward I.

Thus, during the Angevin period two most important revolutions went quietly on among the people. **The towns** rapidly increased in trade and municipal independence; and the land throughout the country was rented to **tenant farmers** instead of being worked by them as mere servants for the benefit of the nobility. As a consequence of this change in the condition of the farmer, a change followed in the condition of the laborers. They had been bound to serve in one place, at one kind of work, and for one master. Towards the close of this period they obtained freedom to work for whom they chose, and to select the employment which suited them. This soon brought about competition between **labor and capital.** This difficulty was increased greatly by a terrible plague, the **Black Death,** which swept over England from Europe. So many thousands of people died from it, the price of labor was raised so rapidly, that employers were threatened with ruin, and a most determined attempt was made by the king, parliament, and the employers, to reduce the laboring classes to serfdom again.

The Statutes of Laborers were passed, binding each laborer to work for any one who required him at a very low rate of wages, and forbidding him to leave his parish to seek better employment. Of course such a grinding law could only urge the laborers to claim more liberty, as the absolutism and tyranny of the kings had led the barons to do before. The teachings of the followers of Wyclif incited resistance to wrong, and one of them, **John Ball,** "Mad John Ball," the landowners named him, was specially outspoken in writing and preaching against the oppres-

sion of the poor. Green says, that "in his preaching England first listened to the knell of feudalism and the declaration of the rights of man."

Feudalism had been rapidly disappearing for two centuries, but John Ball and his associates did much to prevent its re-rearing its ugly head and fastening again its fangs upon the people. His doctrines were too communistic, but his claims for the right of the people were less extravagant and less offensive than the feudalism which he attacked. The Statutes of Laborers, and the **Poll Tax** ordered to be collected from rich and poor alike, led to the rebellion under **Wat Tyler,** and started a social struggle between capital and labor which continued for a century.

SUMMARY :—

1. Religious and social movements of the **Friars,** and **Wyclif.**
2. Fall of the **Feudal System.**
3. Increase in the **wealth and power of towns.**
4. **Tenant farming** introduced.
5. **Independence of the peasantry** in selecting employment, and attempts to prevent it.
6. Difficulties between **labor** and **capital.**

V. England Territorially under the Angevins :—

Henry II. was ruler of the west and north of France, as well as of England. **Aquitaine** and **Calais** were added in the reign of Edward III., but before the close of the period the French regained nearly all the territory conquered by the Black Prince and his father.

VI. Great Men of the Angevin Period:—

1. **Kings.** The Angevins were all men of ability, except Henry III. and Edward II. **Henry II.** was a clear-headed, orderly, busy man, possessed of great strength of body and will. He had a definite idea that an unrestricted kingly administration of wise laws was the best form of government, and he resolutely carried out his idea. He issued a good code of laws, and founded the judicial system which with slight changes England has to-day. He conquered **Ireland.**

   The greatest general of the age was the **Black Prince,** son of Edward III. He distinguished himself in the French wars, but died when quite a young man.

2. **Thomas Beket** was the son of a wealthy merchant in London. He was possessed of much native ability and received a thorough education. He won the favor of Henry II., and became Archbishop of Canterbury. He devoted himself with great earnestness to his work in the church, and for several years endured banishment from England rather than submit to what he regarded as unjust demands of the king who had appointed him. He returned at length, but was soon after murdered in the cathedral at Canterbury by friends of the king.

3. **Stephen Langton** was appointed Primate in the reign of John. John quarreled with the Pope on account of his appointment, but Langton turned out to be one of the truest of English patriots. He was noted for his piety and learning, but is still more worthy of honor as the leader of the English in their struggle for freedom. He was chiefly instrumental in compelling John to grant the **Great Charter.**

4. **Simon of Montford** was one of the greatest men of his age, and in uprightness and strict integrity a pattern for any age. He was a statesman of large and liberal

conceptions, and a general of decided ability. His greatest work was to compel Henry III. to observe the terms of the Great Charter. When the king objected to this, Simon led the barons against him and defeated him at **Lewes.** In 1265 he issued the writs for the assembly of the first **House of Commons,** but the desertion of many of the barons in the same year deprived him of his power, and he was defeated and killed by the king's troops.

5. **Roger Bacon** was a very learned teacher at Oxford University. Failing to arouse the enthusiasm in scientific study for which he had hoped and labored, he became a mendicant friar, and renounced books. He had, however, written an article which came under the notice of the Pope, and he invited him to write. After great sacrifices and struggles he produced the "Opus Majus," one of the most remarkable scientific works ever written. He lived during nearly the whole of the **13th century.**

6. **Matthew Paris** was the last and greatest of the monkish historians. He lived during the first half of the 13th century.

7. **Geoffry Chaucer** was the first great English poet. He wrote the **Canterbury Tales.** Little is known of his early life. He served as a soldier for a time, and acted as a representative of the Crown in Italy. He lived during the latter half of the **14th century.**

8. **John Wyclif** was the most brilliant Oxford professor during the latter half of the 14th century. He translated the Bible into English. He was an outspoken opponent of the Pope's interference with English affairs of state, and advocated a simpler form of religious service. He has been styled "the Morning Star of the Reformation."

STUDENTS' REVIEW OUTLINE.

I. Wars. 1. *Con.* of I. and W. by H. II. and E. I.; 2. *Fr. W.* in reign of J. ending in def. at B., in reign of Ed. III. Eng. won at C. and P. and took C.; 3. *Wars in S.:* In reign of Ed. I. Scotch led by W. W. and R. B., B. def. Ed. II. at Bn. 13—, in reign of R. II. C. C.; 4. *S. of Bar.:* Led by L. they forced J. to grant M.-C., under S. of M. they def. H. III. at L. but were def. next year at E.; 5. *Pt. Rev.:* Ps. under W. T. dem. ref. and opposed the P. T.

II. Ch. 1. Str. bet. B. and H. II.; 2. J.'s quar. with P.; 3. Frs.; 4. W.

III. Con. 1. H. II. Ab. but wise, good L. fd. Cs. and T. by J.; 2. M.-C. by Jn.; 3. F. of H. of C.

IV. People. 1. Rel. and Sl. mts. of Fs. and W.; 2. Fall of F. S.; 3. Ts. inc. in W. and P.; 4. T. F. int.; 5. Ind. of Peas.; 6. Diff. bet. L. and C.

V. Ter. Not only Eng. but W. and N. of Fr.

VI. Men. 1. *Ks. H. II.* and *Ed. I.*; 2. *T. B.* A. of C.; 3. *S. L.* A. of C. led Bs. in forcing M.-C. from Jn.; 4. *S. of M.* great stn. and genl., def. H. III. at L., called first H. of C.; 5. *R. B.* great Sc. writer, wrote O. M., lived in — cent.; 6. *M. P.* last M. H.; 7. *G. C.* great Eng. Pt., wrote C. T., lived in — cent.; 8. *J. W.* learned O. P., Tr. B., "the M. S. of R."

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. By whom were Ireland and Wales respectively conquered?
2. Sketch the French wars during the reign of Edward III.
3. Why did Edward II. invade Scotland?
4. What two celebrated warriors led the Scotch in their struggles for independence during the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II.?
5. Give the date of Bannockburn, and state its results.
6. Sketch the struggle between Becket and Henry II. in regard to church matters.
7. What led to the quarrel between the Pope and King John?

8. Describe the work of the Friars and of Wyclif.
9. Briefly state the constitutional improvements of Kings Henry II. and John.
10. Who led the barons in forcing John to grant Magna Charta?
11. To what nobleman do we chiefly owe the foundation of the House of Commons?
12. Why was the House of Commons called by Edward II.?
13. Sketch the chief events in connection with the progress of the people during the Angevin period.
14. What was the greatest extent of territory ruled by an English king during the Angevin period?
15. Who was the Black Prince?
16. Name six distinguished men of the Angevin period, and tell for what they are noted.

CHAPTER VI.

THE LANCASTRIAN AND YORKIST PERIODS.

The **Lancastrian Period** lasted 62 years, from 1399 to 1461. The **Yorkist Period** lasted 24 years, from 1461 to 1485.

I. Leading Wars :—

The following are the leading wars of these two periods :—

1. **Revolt of Wales.** Encouraged by internal dissensions in England, during the reign of Henry IV., the Welsh revolted under **Owen Glendower.** He fought manfully for four years, but at length had to yield to superior numbers, and retire to his mountain fastness.

2. **The Lollard Rising.** Henry IV. and V. persecuted the **Lollards,** as the followers of John Wyclif were called, and they revolted under **Sir John Oldcastle,**

in the reign of Henry V. The rising was unsuccessful. Sir John, and thirty-nine others, were executed, and Lollardism as a political movement ceased. As a religious movement it retained its vitality, however.

3. **War with France.** Henry V., the second and greatest of the Lancastrians, claimed the throne of France. He had not even so good a claim as Edward III., but the English barons were smarting under the peace of Richard II., and a war with France offered the best way for uniting them to himself. Henry saw also that the French were themselves disunited. The French tried in vain to avoid war, but Henry determined to add France to his possessions. The French forgot their differences to defend their country, and met Henry's small army with a force of 60,000 men at **Agincourt,** 1415. The English, although worn with hunger and fatigued by forced marching, won a most brilliant victory, of which their posterity are still justly proud. Henry's army was too weak to enable him to take any immediate advantage of his victory at Agincourt, so he returned at once to England. In three years, however, he renewed the war, and was so successful that in five years from the battle of Agincourt he was appointed **Regent** of France during the life of King Charles, and acknowledged to be the **heir to the throne** on the death of that sovereign.

Henry died first, however, and the war continued, as some parts of France had not yet yielded. Among these was the city of Orleans. Famine had reduced it to the verge of surrender, when a peasant maid, **Joan of Arc,** who claimed to be inspired of God, placed herself at the head of the French and speedily succeeded in raising the siege. The French soldiers, who had been thoroughly humiliated and disheartened by the suc-

cesses of Henry V., were aroused to vigorous efforts, partly by Henry's death, but chiefly by their faith in the divine inspiration of Joan of Arc. Under her they were successful in defeating the English. The latter, however, succeeded in capturing her at length, and put her to death as a sorceress and a heretic, but their cause in France was hopelessly lost.

The struggle continued through the first thirty years of the reign of Henry VI., and ended in the humiliation of the English. For more than **a hundred years** from the time when Edward III. claimed the French throne did the English kings continue their attempts to gain possession of it by force, with but one long interval of peace. The **Black Prince** and **Henry V.** proved themselves heroes and military geniuses; **Cressy, Poitiers,** and **Agincourt** were gallantly won, and they begin the long list of brilliant victories won by the British army; but the "Hundred Years' War" ended, not only in the loss of the temporary conquests made since the time of Edward III., with the exception of Calais, but in the loss of the great southern province (Aquitaine), which had remained in English hands ever since the marriage of its duchess, Eleanor, to Henry II.

4. **Cade's Revolt.** The rising of the yeomen and tradesmen of Kent under **John Cade** took place at the close of the French war. It is important as showing by comparison with the revolt of Wat Tyler, seventy years before, the change that had come over the peasantry. Then they asked freedom from bondage, now they demanded reforms in the government of the country. Cade's requests were granted, but he was murdered after his followers had returned to their homes.

5. **Wars of the Roses.** The Lancastrians were descended from the fourth son of Edward III. The **Duke of York** traced his descent from the third son of Edward III. Henry VI., the last of the Lancastrians, had no heir till near the close of his reign, and this led York to aim at securing the crown for himself. The whole of the barons of England were gradually drawn into the struggle between the **Yorkists** and **Lancastrians**, and it soon became evident that, whoever won, the **feudal baronage** was at an end. The Yorkists wore a **white**, and the Lancastrians a **red rose**, as a badge; hence the name of the wars.

The war began in 1455, and continued with varying success till 1460, when York was recognized by Parliament as the rightful heir to the throne, at the death of Henry. This roused Queen Margaret, who now had a son, to make a desperate effort to overthrow the Yorkists. She met and defeated them at Wakefield. York himself was captured and slain. His son Edward, however, soon raised an army to avenge the death of his father. As he entered London he was hailed with shouts of "Long live King Edward!" The Yorkists were determined not to wait for the death of Henry, but to set aside the parliamentary compromise and dethrone the king by force of arms. The two armies met at **Towton**, in 1461. "In numbers engaged, as well as in the terrible obstinacy of the struggle, no such battle had been seen in England since the fight of Senlac. On either side the armies numbered 60,000 men. The Lancastrians were completely routed, and more than 20,000 red roses were left on the field." This practically ended the Wars of the Roses. The leading Lancastrians, who were not killed in battle, were put to death, and their lands given to friends of Edward

IV. Henry VI. was put in prison, and died there about ten years afterwards.

Queen Margaret made attempts, with aid from France, to dethrone Edward, but was unsuccessful. The chief supporter of the king was **Warwick, "the King-maker."** He had really made Edward king, and as most of the barons had been killed, he found little difficulty in making himself very powerful. He and the king quarrelled after a time, and Warwick joined Queen Margaret. He drove Edward from England, and brought Henry from prison and placed him on the throne. Edward soon returned, however, and defeated Warwick at **Barnet,** 1471. Warwick was killed as he fled to the woods after the battle. Margaret had raised an army to help Warwick, but was too late in coming. Edward now turned to meet her, and defeated her at **Tewkesbury,** where her son was slain. She was imprisoned and the Lancastrian struggle closed.

BATTLES OF THE "WARS OF THE ROSES."
(FOR REFERENCE.)

Where Fought.	Year.	Won by
1. St. Albans (1)	1455	York.
2. Bloreheath	1459	"
3. Northampton	1460	"
4. Wakefield	1460	Lancaster.
5. Mortimer's Cross	1461	York.
6. St. Albans (2)	1461	Lancaster.
7. Towton	1461	York.
8. Hedgeley Moor	1464	"
9. Hexham	1464	"
10. Barnet	1471	"
11. Tewkesbury	1471	"

6. **The Tudor Revolution.** On the death of Edward IV. he was succeeded by his son, **Edward V.,** who was only thirteen years old. His uncle **Richard** was appointed

Protector, and he at once began to lay plans to secure the throne for himself. In a couple of months he murdered the leading friends of the young king, and placed Edward himself and his younger brother in prison. He then got his friends in parliament to proclaim him king as Richard III., but he lost favor with the people, through the murder of his young nephews in the tower. **Henry Tudor,** Earl of Richmond (a Lancastrian who was in exile), took advantage of the horror with which this act was regarded, by both Yorkists and Lancastrians, to unite the two parties, by proposing to marry the eldest daughter of Edward IV. He landed in Wales, and was quickly joined by a large body of supporters. He met Richard at **Bosworth Field,** 1485, where the king was defeated and killed. Henry was crowned on the field of battle as Henry VII.

SUMMARY :—

1. Revolt of Wales.
2. The Lollard revolt.
3. **Last great attempt** to conquer France. Henry V. successful, and **acknowledged heir. Joan of Arc** roused French. English lost nearly all French territory.
4. Cade's revolt in favor of **political reform.**
5. "Wars of the Roses," ending in **overthrow of Lancastrians.**
6. Tudor Revolution, Richard III. killed, and Henry VII. crowned.

II. The Church under the Lancastrians and Yorkists :—

Two facts should be remembered in connection with the church, during this period :

1. **The church lost power, both politically and religiously, during this period.**

2. The persecution of the Lollards was ruthlessly carried on during the reigns of Henry IV. and V. This persecution did not put an end to the spread of Wyclif's principles.

III. The Constitution during the Lancastrian and Yorkist Period:—

The Struggle for Absolutism on the part of the kings, which had gone on during the Norman and Angevin periods, ceased for a time on the accession of the Lancastrians. Henry IV. having been made king by parliament, submitted to its guidance. The **peasants** were rapidly acquiring the right to vote, and constitutional rule by the **whole of the people** seemed to be nearly established, when a bill was passed restricting the number of voters, as the gentry were jealous of the growing power of the lower classes. Thus did the upper classes begin to wind around the lower those bonds of the franchise which are not even yet fully loosened in England.

If, however, the Lancastrians allowed the free development and extension of the parliamentary power, the Yorkists, under Edward IV., effectually stopped it. The Wars of the Roses **delayed the progress of English liberty at least a hundred years.** The causes which led to the **Tudor despotism** are to be traced to this period. The **barons** and the **church** had, since the time of William the Conqueror, been the defenders of liberty against the encroachments of the kings. They had forced the granting of the charters of freedom, and compelled the kings to carry out their provisions. The barons were almost annihilated by the Wars of the Roses. The

church too had, as we have seen, lost much of its political power. The great churchmen desired the protection of their large estates, and feared to offend the king. The kings were thus left without restraint, and the constitutional liberty developed during centuries was lost in a single reign.

SUMMARY:—

1. Lancastrians **yielded to parliament.**
2. **Peasantry** began to acquire **right to vote.**
3. Overthrow of **Constitutional Government** by Edward IV., the first Yorkist.

IV. Progress of the People under the Lancastrians and Yorkists:—

It is a remarkable fact that a civil war, such as th carried on so fiercely between these rival Hous did not destroy the commercial, industrial, and agricultural prosperity of the English people. In spite of the war, the **towns grew rapidly** in wealth and commerce, and the **smaller land-holders** increased to a large extent, owing to the fall of the barons, and the opening up of their vast estates. A writer of the period says, that in England during the terrible Wars of the Roses, "there were no buildings destroyed or demolished by war, and the mischief fell on those who made war." The ruin and bloodshed were limited to the great lords and their feudal retainers. The **peasantry and traders** seemed to improve in **worldly position**, and as was shown by the demands made by Cade and his followers, they were beginning to take a direct interest in **politics.** These noteworthy facts are shown by the passing of unjust laws called Statutes of Apparel, "to curtail the

dress of the laborer and the farmer," and by a provision that only "gentlemen" should be elected to parliament.

Literature and **learning** in the universities and monasteries **retrograded** during this period. Green states, that at its close, the students in Oxford were but a fifth of the number who attended a century before. This may be accounted for by the fact that so many of the higher classes were killed in the "Wars of the Roses." It is cheering to note, however, that **among the masses** of the people a desire for knowledge began to show itself. This was partly brought about by the **introduction of printing by William Caxton** during the Yorkist rule.

SUMMARY:—

1. Increase in the wealth and trade of towns.
2. The destruction of Baronage gave rise to the system of **smaller land-holdings,** and **tenant-farming.**
3. Peasantry began to give attention to **politics.**
4. Learning **retrograded** among **higher classes,** but **spread** among **lower classes.**

V. Great Men of the Lancastrian and Yorkist Period:—

1. **Kings. Henry V.** was a great military leader. He had both the genius and the courage necessary to success. While his handful of English archers waited in the chilly rain for the dawn at **Agincourt,** he heard a knight wishing for some of the thousands of warriors lying idle in England. "I would not have a single man more," said Henry, and animated by his spirit they were more than sufficient. **Edward IV.,** the first of the Yorkists, was able in the field, but abler still as a

statesman. With him begins the "**New Monarchy,**" the absolutism of the kings, which lasted till the time of William III.

2. **William Caxton** brought the first printing press into England. He issued the first book printed in England in 1472. He translated several books into English.

SUMMARY:—

1. Henry V. was a brave warrior, and Edward IV. made England an **absolute monarchy.**
2. **Caxton** introduced printing.

STUDENTS' REVIEW OUTLINE.

I. WARS. 1. Rev. of W.; 2. Lol. Ris.; 3. Fr. War. H. V. suc. but Eng. afterwards def. by J. of A.; 4. Rev. of Peas. under C.; 5. Ws. of Rs.; 6. Tud. Rev. H. VII. cr.

II. CH. 1. Dec. of power both Pol. and Rel.; 2. Per. of Lol.

III. CON. 1. Lan. Ks. sub. to Parlt.; 2. Peas. began to V.; 3. Cons. set aside by Ed. IV.

IV. PEOPLE. Inc. in w. & tr. of ts.; 2. Inc. in smaller L.-hs. and T.—f.; 3. Peas. gave atten. to Pol.; 4. L. ret. in Un. but sp. among masses.

V. MEN. H. V. great W., Ed. IV. gr. st. became an ab. mon. Cax. int. P.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. Name the six wars of the Lancastrian and Yorkist period.
2. Sketch the last great attempt of the English kings to conquer France.
3. State the cause of the "Wars of the Roses," and give their results.
4. How did the Tudors get possession of the Throne?
5. Why did the church lose power during this period?
6. Who were the Lollards?
7. What change did Edward IV. make in the method of governing England?
8. What causes enabled him to rule arbitrarily?

9. Explain why the towns prospered and the small farmers increased even during the "Wars of the Roses."
10. Why did learning decline in the Universities during this period?
11. What led to the diffusion of learning among the masses during the Yorkist period?
12. State some facts to prove that the peasantry of England were continuing to improve in intelligence and worldly position.

CHAPTER VII.

THE TUDOR PERIOD.

The Tudor Period lasted 118 years, from 1485 to 1603.

I. Leading Wars of the Tudor Period:—

1. **Conspiracies against Henry VII.** Two impostors, **Lambert Simnel** and **Perkin Warbeck,** claimed the throne in the early part of Henry's reign. The first claimed to be the Earl of Warwick, a nephew of Edward IV., and the second personated the Duke of York, the younger of the two princes, murdered in the Tower by Richard III. Both conspirators were unsuccessful. Simnel became a servant in the royal kitchen, and Warbeck was beheaded.

2. **French Wars.** Four times did England declare war with France during the Tudor period; once in the reign of Henry VII., twice during the time of Henry VIII., and once in Mary's reign. The English rulers had not yet given up the hope of conquering France. **Henry VII.** gave up the war almost as soon as he landed in France, on the French king promising to pay him a large sum of money annually.

Henry VIII., in the early part of his reign, joined the Spaniards in a war with France to prevent the con-

quest of Italy by the French. Nine years afterwards he resumed the war, having formed a new alliance with Spain. The result of both wars was unsatisfactory to England. Henry had not enough money to conduct these wars successfully, and both parliament and people refused to be taxed to the extent which he demanded. **Mary** joined her husband, **Philip of Spain**, in a war against France. The result was the **loss of Calais**, which had been held by the English from the time of Edward III.

3. Wars with Scotland.

(1.) When Henry VIII. invaded France the first time, the Scotch king formed an alliance with the French and led an army into England. He was met at **Flodden** by the English, and utterly defeated. He and the leading Scotch nobles were killed on the field. (2.) The English were anxious to arrange a match between Edward VI. and Mary, afterwards "Queen of Scots." The Scotch objected, war was declared as a consequence, and the Scotch were defeated. Mary was sent to France, where she married the eldest son of the king. (3.) In the second year of the reign of Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots **claimed the crown of England**, as a descendant of Margaret, the daughter of Henry VII. She began to gather a French army in Scotland to help her, but Elizabeth sent an army against it, which speedily, with the assistance of the Protestant party in Scotland, secured the withdrawal of the French, and compelled the acknowledgment of her right to the English throne. It was only by the most active watchfulness, however, that Elizabeth was able to prevent revolts of her own Roman Catholic subjects, in conjunction with the French, in favor of Mary, until she at length imprisoned her dangerous rival. It was natural that

Roman Catholics, as well as Protestants, should regard it as matter of great importance to have a king or queen of their own religious persuasion, at a time when the **royal will was law.** It is a pity that two beautiful women, **Lady Jane Grey** and **Mary Queen of Scots,** lost their lives in the attempts made to place them on the English throne for religious purposes.

4. **Rebellion against Mary.** During the reign of Edward VI., Protestantism made rapid progress; but as the king was a sickly boy, the leading Protestants were alarmed lest he should be succeeded by his sister Mary, who was an ardent Roman Catholic, and who naturally was very friendly to the Pope, as he had refused to consent to her mother's divorce from Henry VIII. They, therefore, got the young king to will the throne to his cousin **Lady Jane Grey,** a beautiful and retiring young lady, whom Northumberland, the leading minister at the close of Edward's reign, married to his son. On the death of Edward, Lady Jane was proclaimed queen; but the people would not consent to what they thought a gross injustice to the rightful successor, and Mary received so much support that she was made queen nine days after Lady Jane. In a few months Mary entered into an arrangement to marry Philip of Spain. This match caused much discontent throughout England, and led to a rebellion, in which Lady Jane's father was one of the leaders. This rebellion was unsuccessful, and Lady Jane Grey, her father, her husband, and over sixty others were executed.

5. **The Spanish Armada.** Philip of Spain was the mightiest monarch on the continent of Europe during Elizabeth's time. He was the most powerful defender

of the Roman Catholic religion, and when Elizabeth began to imprison and put to death the **Jesuit priests** he decided to conquer England. He had also a strong desire to be revenged on the English for **assisting the people of the Netherlands** in their war against him, and for the loss of many of his richly laden **treasure-ships** which had been captured by daring English navigators, of whom **Sir Francis Drake** is the most renowned. Philip, to accomplish his design, prepared a large army and an immense fleet, which he boastfully named the **Invincible Armada.** When his intentions were known in England, the patriotism of all parties was roused. Even the Roman Catholics, although most of them were at variance with the queen, entered with enthusiasm into the defence of their country against a foreign foe who was the leading Catholic prince of Europe. It is very doubtful if Philip's army would have achieved success even if it had landed in England. It never succeeded in doing so, however. Few and small as the English ships were, compared with those of the Armada, they were fast sailers, and much damage was inflicted on the rear of the Spanish fleet, as it slowly moved along the English channel. At length, after nearly a week of irregular fighting, the English Admiral brought on a general engagement. His first step was to take advantage of a high wind to set several ships on fire and send them among the enemy. This caused great alarm among the Spaniards, and the English attacked them in the midst of their confusion. The result was the total defeat of the Armada. Unable to return by the channel, the Spaniards tried to do so by the north of the British Isles. Many of them were wrecked by a violent storm in the attempt, so that only a small portion of Philip's

boasted Armada ever returned to Spain. From this time England remained **Queen of the Seas.**

SUMMARY :—

1. Conspiracies of **Simnel** and **Warbeck.**
2. Four unimportant French wars.
3. Scotch joined with French and were defeated at **Flodden.** **Conspiracies** in Scotland.
4. Rebellion against Mary.
5. **Armada.** Sent by Philip of Spain. Defeated.

II. The Church under the Tudors:—

1. **Separation from Rome.** This most important step was brought about by Henry VIII., because the Pope would not grant him a **divorce** from his first wife. After having lived with her for about twenty years, he pretended that he thought his marriage illegal, as the queen had been the wife of his brother Arthur. The Pope decided in Catharine's favor; and Henry, acting on the advice of his great minister, **Cromwell,** boldly **refused to acknowledge Papal supremacy,** and had himself declared **Head of the Church.** Henry was then formally divorced from Catharine, and married to Anne Boleyn, who was the mother of Queen Elizabeth.
2. **The Act of Supremacy.** By the passage of this act, Cromwell, the most relentless tyrant that ever held sway in England, not only made Henry the Head of the Church, but made the church, in every department, a mere instrument in the hands of the king. "From the primate to the meanest deacon, every minister of it derived from him his sole right to exercise spiritual powers." He demanded its money, and even decided its beliefs. Tudor tyranny and despotism can nowhere be better seen than in the utter annihilation of the rights of the church—the strongest power in the realm except the king.

3. **Destruction of the Monasteries.** Cromwell and Henry had doubtless a double aim in undertaking to destroy the monasteries. They wished to obtain their **wealth,** and at the same time remove a class of churchmen who owned allegiance to the Pope. There were probably good reasons for removing some of the monks from their positions. They were charged, in some instances, with idleness and excesses of various kinds. At first only the smaller monasteries were suppressed, but ultimately all the monasteries were broken up, and their immense wealth made over to the king.

4. **Translation of the Bible into English.** This work was greatly extended by the **revival of learning,** chiefly under **Erasmus** and **Colet,** two very learned and liberal Christian teachers who made their homes in England. Erasmus translated the **New Testament.** He aimed to make even the "weakest woman read the gospels, and to have the husbandman and weaver sing portions of them while at work." During the Tudor period several translations of the Bible were issued; **Tyndall's, Coverdale's,** and **Cranmer's,** in addition to that of Erasmus.

5. **Protestantism.** The Reformation had begun in Europe. Wyclif had laid the foundation for it in England, and the "new learning" of **Colet** and **Erasmus** had helped on the movement. **Latimer,** a greater preacher than even they, had also done much to revive a spirit of religious enthusiasm among the people at large, and **Cromwell,** by causing the separation from Rome, and by the terrible blows he aimed at the **church,** prepared the way for Protestantism. Henry VIII. tried to restrain the Protestants, for although he had quarrelled with the Pope, he still clung to many of the doctrines of the Church of Rome. After his death, however,

the country was governed chiefly by Protestants during the reign of Edward VI. The **42 Articles** (since reduced to 39) were issued, which are still accepted as the foundation principles of their faith by the **English Church.** The reign of **Mary** brought a persecution of the Protestants, but her successor, **Elizabeth,** defended them stoutly. One of the first acts of her reign was the restoration of Protestantism as the state religion, which it continued to be till the close of the Tudor period. During Elizabeth's reign the **English Church** was established on nearly the same basis on which it stands at the present time.

6. **Persecutions.** The religious persecutions which took place under the Tudors could only have taken place at a time when the kings were unrestrained. The barons had been annihilated, the church was dormant, and the people had not yet risen to be a controlling power. Wholesale, cold-blooded, systematic robbery and murder were practised by the Tudors and their advisers such as remind us of the butcheries of Marius and Sulla in Rome. The chief persecutions were (1) "**The Terror,**" under Cromwell's guidance, during the reign of Henry VIII., when all the **monasteries** were destroyed, and hundreds of noblemen were put to death, because they did not agree with the religious opinions of the king, and aid the schemes of Cromwell; (2) under **Edward VI.,** when Protestantism with excess of zeal was unjust to the Roman Catholics; (3) under **Mary,** when the Roman Catholics retaliated on the leaders of the new religion, and (4) under Elizabeth, who put to death large numbers of **Jesuits** and other Roman Catholics because they took the part of **Mary Queen of Scots** in her attempts to secure the English throne, and because they remained firm in

advocating allegiance to the Pope, who had excommunicated Elizabeth. Elizabeth also persecuted the **nonconformist** Protestants, or those who refused to acknowledge her as "head of the church" as laid down in the "**Act of Supremacy.**" The **High Commission Court** was formed by her to inquire into the religious opinions of individuals on oath, and to force submission to the "Act of Supremacy." In Mary's persecutions, **Ridley, Latimer,** and **Cranmer** were burned.

SUMMARY:—

1. **Separation** from Rome, and founding of **The English Church** with the king as its **head.**
2. Destruction of the **Monasteries.**
3. Several translations of **the Bible** into English.
4. Spread of **Protestantism** in England.
5. Fierce **persecutions** by Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth.

III. The Constitution during the Tudor Period:—

This is the darkest period in English history, so far as liberty is concerned. For the reasons which have been explained already, the close of the Wars of the Roses ushered in a period of absolute rule, during which parliament was but an instrument for carrying out the sovereign's wishes—when law was not the will of the people, but of the king; when the constitutional liberties, slowly gained by centuries of struggle, were swept away; when even personal liberty was imperilled by a "spy system"—and death was the common price paid for opposition to the ruler.

Constitutionally the Tudor period is a blank.

IV. Progress of the people under the Tudors:

The very large number of laborers, who had been practically **slaves** under the **Feudal System,** and who had been liberated on the breaking up of that system, formed a class with whom it was difficult to deal. Thousands of "**sturdy beggars**" infested the country, and frequently used force to compel the granting of their demands. In the reign of **Elizabeth, Poor Laws** were passed, which distinguished clearly between real paupers and vagrants, and they put an end to the great social danger of the period—the army of vagabonds. These laws were aided by the increase in the **wealth** of the country, the improved system of **farming,** and the great extension of **manufactures.** The great mass of able-bodied beggars found profitable work either on farms or in trades. The long peace of Elizabeth's reign afforded opportunities for a great increase in **general wealth,** as she did not require to call on her subjects for many special grants for the support of the crown. This wealth found an outlet in **commerce,** which was so rapidly extended as to give to England the **commercial lead of the world,** which she has since maintained.

The First Charter was granted to the **East India** Company, in Elizabeth's reign.

The **Royal Exchange** was also established during her reign, and marks the great commercial prosperity of the time.

SUMMARY :—

1. Vast numbers of "**sturdy beggars.**"
2. **Poor Laws** to reduce professional begging.

3. Great advancement in **farming, manufactures,** and **commerce** during the long peace of Elizabeth's reign.
4. Foundation of **East India Company** and **Royal Exchange.**

V. Learning and Literature under the Tudors:—

A very marked **revival of learning** took place in England in the early part of the Tudor period. Two names, **Colet** and **Erasmus,** stand out prominently in connection with the "New Learning" in England. They were eminent Greek scholars, and they seemed to have studied Greek chiefly with a view to the **translation of the Scriptures.** In this way the revival of learning was made to have a direct bearing on religious, social, and political questions in England. Through the efforts of Colet and Erasmus more **grammar schools** were established in England during the latter half of the reign of Henry VIII. "than for three centuries before." Many more grammar schools were founded during the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth. **Colet** may be regarded as the founder of the **middle-class system of English education.** In the universities, too, needed reforms were made. They had degenerated in common with those of all Northern Europe during the middle ages. Green says that "the influence of the New Learning on them was like a passing from death to life."

This development of education prepared the way for the remarkable revival of **English literature** which took place during Elizabeth's reign. With the exception of **Sir Thomas More,** whose "Utopia" was written in Latin, no writer of note appeared

during the Tudor period until the reign of Elizabeth. Then, during the peace which followed the defeat of the Armada, a galaxy of stars suddenly shone forth, the brightest of whom were **Spenser, Shakespeare, Sydney,** and **Bacon.** They laid a broad and solid foundation for modern English literature.

SUMMARY :—

1. Great **revival of learning** under Colet and Erasmus.
2. Rapid increase of **grammar or middle-class schools.**
3. Learning directly associated with **religious reform.**
4. The marked improvement of the "New Education" was followed in Elizabeth's reign by one of the brightest periods in the history of **English literature. Spenser, Shakespeare, Sydney, Bacon.**

VI. Notable People of the Tudor Period :—

1. **Rulers.** Henry VII., **Henry VIII.,** Edward VI., Mary, **Elizabeth.** Henry VIII. ruled nearly forty years. His reign is noted for (1) his **quarrel with the Pope;** (2) his recognition as **Head of the Church;** (3) the destruction of **monasteries;** and (4) the **revival of learning** under Colet and Erasmus. Elizabeth reigned forty-five years. Her reign is noted for (1) the establishment of **Protestantism;** (2) the defeat of the **Armada;** (3) the rapid development of England in **manufactures** and **commerce;** and (4) for the revival of **English literature.** She was a woman of great will power, and proved herself a successful diplomatist in dealing with foreign powers.
2. **Navigators. John** and **Sebastian Cabot** discovered the mainland of America in 1497. **Drake** circumnavigated the globe. **Sir Walter Raleigh** founded the colony of Virginia.
3. **Statesmen.** Two of the most remarkable statesmen of

this or any other period of English history lived during the reign of Henry VIII. The first was **Thomas Wolsey.** He graduated at Oxford when only 14 years of age and entered the church. He rose very rapidly until he became the papal **legate,** and also the chancellor of England, thus occupying at once the highest positions of church and state in the country. For sixteen years he was the actual ruler of England, and he did much to make his royal master the despot which he afterwards became. Henry banished him at length because he was not favorable to his marriage with Anne Boleyn, and he was arrested on a charge of treason, but died before he reached the Tower. Wolsey was succeeded by **Thomas Cromwell.** The ten years during which he ruled England are justly described as **the terror.** Little is known of his early life. He was a soldier in Italy, and afterwards a commercial agent. He became a rich wool merchant in the early part of Henry's reign, and was elected to parliament, where he entered into the service of Wolsey. He won Henry's favor by recommending him to separate from Rome and declare himself the Supreme Head of the Church. He then proceeded to demolish the monasteries and to complete the total subserviency of the people to the king. He allowed nothing to interfere with his plans. Hundreds were mercilessly put to death, the most noted victim being **Sir Thomas More.** He completed the revolution which substituted **personal** for **constitutional** monarchy. Under his terrible sway, "Arbitrary taxation, arbitrary legislation, arbitrary imprisonment were powers claimed without dispute and unsparingly exercised by the crown." He threw all his mighty power in favor of the Protestant reformation in Europe,

and tried to bring about the overthrow of the Emperor Charles V., the leader of the Roman Catholic powers. Part of his plan was the marriage of Henry VIII. with Anne of Cleves, a German Protestant. Henry agreed to the marriage without having met his bride, but when he saw her he was indignant at her coarse appearance. This led to a quarrel with Cromwell, and he was put to death.

4. Authors. **Sir Thomas More** was a distinguished statesman and author of the time of Henry VIII. His chief work was "**Utopia**," a description of an ideal government and state. He also wrote some historical works. He was beheaded by Cromwell.

Edmund Spenser, the first great modern English poet, lived in the time of Elizabeth. His chief work was the "**Faerie Queen.**"

William Shakespeare, the **greatest English dramatist,** lived during Elizabeth's reign. He was born at Stratford-on-Avon.

Francis Bacon, a **scientific writer** of great ability, lived during the time of Elizabeth, and the early part of the Stuart period. His writings were numerous. The most important was "Novum Organum."

Sir Philip Sydney was a warrior, a statesman, and an author. He wrote chiefly in prose. "**Arcadia**" was his greatest work. He lived during the reign of Elizabeth.

Sir Walter Raleigh was an **author** as well as a **navigator.** He wrote a History of the World.

5. **Scholars and Reformers. Colet** was a distinguished Greek scholar in the reign of Henry VIII. He founded St. Paul's Grammar School in London, and laid the foundation of English **Middle-Class Education.** He was a vigorous religious reformer.

Erasmus was an associate worker with Colet. He was a scholar, an author, a translator, and a fearless preacher in favor of reforms in church and state.

Latimer was a preacher of great power. He was a Protestant, and was one of the most distinguished martyrs burned in the reign of Mary.

Cranmer was Archbishop of Canterbury. He helped Henry VIII. to get his divorce from his first wife. He organized the English Church during the reign of Edward VI., and translated the Bible. He was burned by Mary.

John Knox was a great Protestant reformer of Scotland, who established Presbyterianism in that country, and did for education there what Colet and Erasmus had done in England.

STUDENTS' REVIEW OUTLINE.

I. WARS. 1. cons. of L. S. and P. W.; 2. Fr. Wars. (1 in H. VII. 2 in H. VIII. and 1 in M.) C. lost by M.; 3. Wars in Scot. Def. of Scot. Fl.; 4. Reb. against Mary; 5. Sp. Ar. def.

II. CH. 1. Sep. from Rome; 2. H. VIII. head of Eng. Ch. by Act of Sup.; 3. Dest. of Mon.; 4. Trans. of B.; 5. Prot. Est.; 6. Severe Rel. Pers.

III. CONS. Kings assumed abso. power.

IV. PEOPLE. 1. Sturdy B. and P. L.; 2. Rapid imp. in F. M. & C. during r. of El.; 3. E. I. Co. and R. E.

V. LEARNING AND LIT. 1. Rev. of L. under C. & E.; 2. Ino. of M. C. Sch.; 3. L. associated with Rel. Ref.; 4. New Edu. causes Lit. Rev. (In r. of El., Sp. Sh. Sy. & B.)

VI. DIST. PEOPLE. 1. Rulers. H. VIII. Q. with P., Hd. of Ch., Dest. of Mon., Rev. of L. under C. and E., El. est. of Prot., Def. of Ar., peace and prog., modern Eng. Lit.; 2. Navigators. J. and S. C., D., and Sir W. R.; 3. Statesmen. T. W. and T. C.; 4. Authors. Sir T. M., Sp., Sh., Sir P. S., F. B., and Sir W. R.; 5. Scholars and Reformers. Col., Er., Lat., Cr., and Kn.

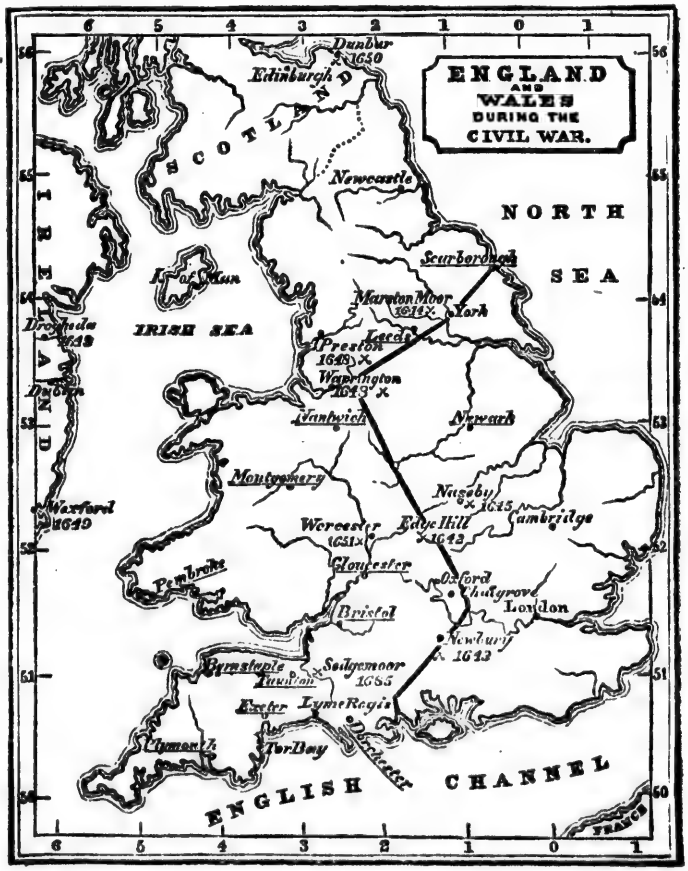
REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. What circumstances led to the separation of the English Church from Rome?
2. What king was first proclaimed "Head of the Church?"
3. Describe the "Act of Supremacy."
4. Sketch the establishment of Protestantism in England during the Tudor period.
5. Name the chief agents of Henry VIII. in establishing the "Tudor tyranny."
6. What organization held the greatest power in England under the king, and what steps were taken by Thomas Cromwell to break that power?
7. What caused England to be over-run by sturdy beggars during the Tudor period?
8. Describe the attempt of Philip of Spain to conquer England.
9. Why did Philip invade England?
10. What was the result of the long peace during Elizabeth's reign after the defeat of the Armada?
11. What very important educational movement began early in the Tudor period?
12. Who founded the middle-class schools of England?
13. What led to the literary revival during the latter part of the Tudor period?
14. Name the most distinguished authors of the Tudor period, and state the character of their writings.
15. Name four great scholars and reformers of the Tudor period.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE STUART PERIOD.

The Stuart Period lasted 111 years, from 1603 till 1714.



I. Wars of the Stuart Period:—

1. **Civil** Wars. { Parliament against Royalty. / Revolts in Ireland. / Wars in Scotland.
2. **Foreign** Wars.

CIVIL WARS.

1. **Parliament against Royalty.** The Stuarts were even worse than the Tudors in their demands for absolute power. They claimed it as a **Divine Right**, and would have ruled without parliament, only that they needed money. They openly set the Great Charter at defiance by making forced loans, and demanding money from the nation without consent of parliament, in order to avoid the necessity of calling the representatives of the people together. The Stuarts, however, had to deal with a nation differing in wealth, education, intelligence, and religious fervor from that which submitted to the "Tudor tyranny." **The people** had now become strong enough to bridle the despotism of the kings, as the **Church** and the **barons** did in the days of the Normans and Angevins. The **schools** of Colet, the **preaching** of Erasmus and Latimer, the spread of **Presbyterianism** in Scotland, and the great **prosperity** during Elizabeth's reign, had made a marvellous change in the Commons. Under the leadership of **Elliot, Pym**, and **Hampden**, they resolutely resisted the tyrannical measures of the king, and demanded the recognition of their rights. The dissatisfaction increased throughout the reign of James I., and ended in war in the time of Charles I. Charles dismissed parliament after parliament, because they dared to protest against the extravagance of his favorites, or to remonstrate against his unjust attempts to rob them of their constitutional rights. Each new parliament, however, came

back more determined than its predecessor to maintain the liberty of the people from the arbitrary rule of the king, until at length, in **1642**, Charles tried to compel parliament to submit to his will by force of arms.

The claims of the **parliamentary party** were:

1. The right of **Free Speech in Parliament.**
2. **Freedom from taxation** of all kinds, except as ordered by **Parliament.**
3. Reforms in the **Church**, and a purer **religion.**

For about a year the king's party was successful. Two causes account for this result. The parliamentary leaders were not anxious to completely defeat their king, but simply wished to hold him in check until he would give them their constitutional rights; and those who gathered round the king were men better trained in war than the motley recruits who fought under the parliament. In 1643, a **solemn league and covenant** was made between the English and Scotch parliaments against Charles, and in 1644 one of his armies was defeated in a most important battle at **Marston Moor.** This battle was won by the great **Oliver Cromwell** and his invincible **Ironsides**, a regiment composed entirely of religious men, selected by Cromwell himself. The parliamentary party pushed the war more vigorously in 1645. Through Cromwell's influence a new army was raised, composed of picked men, and those leaders whose loyalty prevented their vigorous prosecution of the war were removed. In June of this year the decisive battle of the war was fought at **Naseby**, where Charles was utterly defeated. He surrendered to the Scots in 1646, and was by them given up to the parliament. He was kept for about two years under supervision, and several attempts were

made by parliament to treat with him. No satisfactory result was reached, however, and, in 1648, an attempt was made by the Scotch to free the king from the parliament. Cromwell speedily defeated them, and towards the close of the year the king was charged by parliament with high treason. He was tried, and put to death in January, 1649, for making war on his own subjects.

It is but fair to state that the loyalty of a large majority in parliament was so great that they would never have voted for the impeachment of Charles. One hundred and forty of them were forcibly kept out of parliament by the army, and this left the anti-Royalists free to carry out their plans.

2. **Royalist Risings in Ireland.** (1) Charles I. had received assistance from Ireland during the civil war, and a strong party of Royalists remained faithful even after his death. They proclaimed his son king as Charles II., and obtained possession of most of the island. Parliament saw that a strong hand was necessary to reduce the Irish Royalists to submission, and so they sent Cromwell, who was made Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. He settled the war in a few months. He was merciless in his treatment of every one found under arms. His victories were followed in all cases by a terrible massacre of his captives. The most notable of these massacres was perpetrated at **Drogheda,** where 2,000 were murdered on the streets, and 1,000 in a church, in which they had taken refuge. (2) When James II. fled from England, on the landing of William III., a large portion of the Irish still acknowledged him as king, and a movement was at once set on foot, in concert with the King of France, to reinstate James on the throne. James himself went to

Ireland to aid his friends. William defeated James at the **Battle of the Boyne**, July 1, 1689; and James once more fled to France, where he lived about twelve years. This war is worthy of note on account of the brave defence of **Derry** against James, and of **Limerick** against William.

3. **Royalist Risings in Scotland.** Although Charles II. despised the Presbyterians, he entered into an agreement with the Scotch with the view of getting their aid in securing the crown, in which he promised to support the Presbyterian faith. This led the Covenanters to rally in his cause under **General Leslie.** Cromwell and his army, fresh from the conquest of Ireland, hastened to meet the Scotch, and defeated them at **Dunbar**, in Scotland, and **Worcester**, in England. After the latter defeat, Prince Charles was forced to escape from England in disguise.

As Scotland had joined with Ireland in loyalty to Charles II., so did the Royalists of Scotland imitate those of Ireland, in resisting William III. Edinburgh Castle refused to yield, although the **Scotch Convocation** acknowledged William and Mary as their rulers. It was soon forced to surrender, however, and **Lord Dundee**, who raised an army of Highlanders to fight for James, was killed at the pass of **Killicrankie.** All the Highland chieftains then submitted to William; but MacDonald of Glencoe delayed taking the oath, and his delay gave an opportunity to the Scotch Secretary, Dalrymple, to secure an order for the extermination of his clan. This led to the **Massacre of Glencoe**, one of the most cold-blooded crimes recorded in English history.

4. **Persecutions of the Covenanters.** When Charles II. came to the throne he showed his real feelings towards

the Covenanters of Scotland, and during most of his reign they were subjected to a shameful persecution. Laws were passed prohibiting them from worshipping as they thought right; and the bloodthirsty agents of Charles, **Lauderdale** and **Graham** of Claverhouse (Lord Dundee), shot them by thousands, for no crime but serving God in the way their fathers had done. On more than one occasion they made ineffectual attempts to secure freedom of worship by resort to arms, but although only partially successful, their religion survived their fiercest trials. Neither tortures nor death could make them forsake their faith.

5. **Monmouth's Rebellion.** Monmouth was the son of Charles II., but he was not recognized as his father's successor, because his mother was not queen. However, on the accession of James II., he raised an army and claimed the throne. He was defeated at **Sedgmoor, the last battle fought on English soil,** in 1685. He was captured and beheaded.

FOREIGN WARS.

1. **Wars with Holland.** England was at war with Holland three times during the time of Cromwell and Charles II. The causes of these wars were:—

Of the First—The demand of the English for a salute to their fleet by foreign ships while in English waters.

Of the Second—Quarrels between English and Dutch colonies in western Africa.

Of the Third—A secret treaty between the kings of England and France. Charles promised to announce himself a Catholic, and to help Louis in his war with Holland, and was to receive £200,000 a year, and aid

from France in case of war. James, the brother of the king, was united with him in the religious part of the treaty.

The results of these wars were:

In the First—**Blake**, the first great admiral of England, defeated the Dutch in three out of four important naval engagements, and Cromwell was enabled to bring about a peace favorable to England.

In the Second—**New York** was taken from the Dutch in 1664. The French and Danes joined Holland in 1665 to prevent the too rapid growth of England's power. English sailors were still successful, however, until they were nearly driven to mutiny because their profligate king wasted the money that had been voted by parliament to carry on the war. This led to a disgrace which England had not suffered since the Norman Invasion. The Dutch sailed into the Thames, and the **"roar of foreign guns was heard in London itself."** They retired, however, with an English vessel for a prize, and a peace was soon concluded, by which England retained her North American conquests.

In the Third—Charles was not supported by the parliament. As soon as they became aware of the nature of the "secret treaty," they refused to grant supplies, and the king made a separate peace with Holland, and left his friend Louis to fight alone. In this war the Dutch were led by William Prince of Orange, afterwards William III. of England.

2. **Blake** did great service to English commerce by clearing the Mediterranean of **Pirates**, and punishing the Barbary States for encouraging the sea-robbers.

3. **War with Spain.** During the rule of Cromwell, the Spaniards declared war against England on account of

quarrels regarding the West Indies. **Blake** again won glory for his country by gaining a great victory at **Santa Cruz** (Teneriffe). He destroyed most of the Spanish fleet, although it was aided by strong forts on shore. He died when near England on his homeward voyage. Spain sued for peace after the war had lasted three years.

4. **Wars with France.** William III. was a born warrior, and he was determined to hold in check the growing power of Louis XIV. of France. He headed a confederacy of European powers for this purpose, and for the first nine years of his reign spent a considerable portion of each year on the Continent. The English parliament voted him large supplies of money to aid in carrying the war to a successful issue, as Louis was the friend of the exiled King James, and was determined, if possible, to replace him on the English throne. He aided him, as we have seen, in Ireland, and after having failed there, prepared to invade England itself. The defeat of his fleet at **La Hogue** in 1692 prevented his carrying out this design. Although William met with no signal successes on the Continent during the nine years' war, the resources of Louis at length became exhausted and he sued for peace, which was concluded at **Ryswick**, 1697, on terms favorable to England. Louis gave up the Stuart cause, and acknowledged William and Mary.

5. **"The War of the Spanish Succession."** The king of Spain having died without a successor, Louis XIV. supported the claim of his grandson, while England supported that of the Emperor of Austria. Nearly all Europe was engaged in this war. On one side were France, Spain, and Bavaria; on the other, England, Holland, Austria, and Germany with the exception of Bavaria. England declined at first to take any part in

the war, but when James II. was dying, Louis promised to support his son as king of England. This roused the English, and they at once declared war. **Marlborough,** the English commander, was made leader of the allied forces, and he defeated the French in four great battles: **Blenheim,** 1704; **Ramilies,** 1706; **Oudenarde,** 1708; and **Malplaquet,** 1709. Sir Charles Rooke captured the great fortress of **Gibraltar** during this war. It has remained in the possession of the British since that time. The war was ended in 1713 by the treaty of **Utrecht.**

SUMMARY:—

1. The **Great Civil War** caused by the tyranny of the kings. Parliamentary army successful, and **Charles beheaded.**
2. Royalist risings in **Ireland** in favor of Charles II. and James II. The first settled by **Cromwell** (**Drogheda**); the second by **William III.** (**Boyne**).
3. Royalist risings in **Scotland** as in Ireland in favor of Charles II. and James II. The first defeated by **Cromwell** (**Dunbar** and **Worcester**); in the second the Highlanders submitted after the death of Dundee at **Killicrankie** (**Glencoe**).
4. Persecutions of the **Covenanters.**
5. Monmouth's Rebellion.
6. Three wars with **Holland,** giving England **continental** power.
7. War with **Spain** (Santa Cruz).
8. Wars with **France,** William III. against Louis XIV.
9. "**Spanish Succession.**" Nearly all Europe engaged. Marlborough's victories. Gibraltar taken.

II. The Church under the Stuarts:—

Among the great principles that stirred men to action and led to revolutions of such importance during the Stuart period, religion undoubtedly takes the first place. Men fought nobly for freedom of speech, for constitutional liberty, for legal rights to property, both on the field and in parliament, but the nation entered more zealously into the struggle for the defence of their religious principles than for any other cause. To understand the nature of the religious conflicts of the period it is necessary to note the characteristics of the leading denominations of the time:

1. The **Established Church**, which was **Protestant**, but whose leaders were exceedingly High and intolerant.
2. The **Puritans**, who belonged to the Established Church, but who demanded many radical reforms in church government, and less ceremony and ritual in worship.
3. The **Roman Catholics.**
4. The **Presbyterians**, who had established themselves in Scotland, and who objected to the bishops, the ceremonials, the liturgy, &c., of the English Church. They were earnest Christians, and vied with the Puritans in their desire for simplicity in the worship of God, and in their zeal for Protestantism.
5. The **Independents** or **Congregationalists**, who were Protestants, but who claimed that each congregation should be independent of the control of any general church court, either of bishop, presbytery, or synod.

The Puritans, the Presbyterians, and the Independents were united in opposition to the Established Church, because it interfered with their liberty of conscience, and because, as governed by Laud and

other High Churchmen, its tendencies were towards the Church of Rome. The Protestants of all denominations were united, however, in a determination to maintain Protestant supremacy in England.

The chief religious movements of the Stuart period were:

1. **The struggle of the Puritans for reforms in the Established Church.** During the reigns of James I. and Charles I. the Puritans were very powerful in parliament, and they continued to demand reforms in the church, but the kings resolutely refused to allow any changes to be made. James I. claimed the **Divine Right** of kings and bishops, and both he and his successor dismissed parliament after parliament because they dared to interfere in church matters. Each successive parliament came back more Puritan than the one which preceded it, until the struggle between the king and the parliament ended in the **Great Civil War.** Under the iron rule of **Archbishop Laud** the Puritans were persecuted to such an extent that large numbers of them left their country and came to **New England** in order that they might worship God as they chose. Puritanism was triumphant during the rule of Cromwell, but as a political power it fell when he died. Its influence in laying down a strict moral code regarding dress, games, indulgence in pleasure, &c., remained powerful, however, in rural districts.

2. **Attempts to secure the ascendency of the Church of Rome.** The Roman Catholics had hoped at least for freedom from persecution on the accession of James I., but they were disappointed. After a time they were more severely dealt with than they had been, even under Elizabeth, and a small party of them, driven

to desperation, planned to destroy both king and parliament by blowing up the Parliament House with a large quantity of powder placed in the cellar. This attempt is called the **"Gunpowder Plot."** One of the members of parliament received a letter warning him not to go to the House on the fifth of November, and the conspiracy was thus revealed. **Guy Fawkes**, a Spaniard, was caught in the cellar completing the arrangements for the intended crime, and he and most of his fellow-conspirators were put to death. This plot roused the Protestants to a state of feverish frenzy which lived through two generations, and burst forth again into a flame of persecution when it became known that Charles II. had entered into a **secret treaty** with the King of France in favor of the Catholic religion; and when it seemed probable that his brother James, a member of the Roman Catholic Church, was likely to succeed him. Parliament then unanimously passed a **"Test Act"** by which Roman Catholics were excluded from public offices, and a Bill to prevent James from becoming king was passed by the Commons but defeated in the House of Lords by a small majority.

The popular dread and hatred of Roman Catholics was increased towards the close of the reign of Charles II. by the story of a renegade clergyman named Titus Oates, who pretended to reveal a plot for the murder of all Protestants. His story was not supported by any evidence, and was doubtless untrue in most respects, but it gained credit on account of the discovery of letters written by a priest named Coleman, who was secretary to the wife of James. They were addressed to the French king, asking aid in opposing the Protestant religion. Other informers took advantage of the national excitement and invented new

tales of conspiracy. The result was that a Bill was passed **excluding Catholics from parliament.**

On coming to the throne, James II., in spite of the intense feeling in favor of Protestantism which he knew existed throughout England, openly set to work to establish Roman Catholicism. He set the "Test Act" at defiance, and appointed Catholics to the leading positions in the army and the state. He ordered the clergymen of the English Church to read from their pulpits a **Declaration of Indulgence** which he prepared himself, and which restored to the Roman Catholics privileges which had been taken from them by parliament. The same privileges were granted by the Declaration to non-conformists of all denominations. Many clergymen refused to obey the king's command, and seven bishops drew up a petition against the Declaration. James determined to put an end to such resistance and in spite of the warnings of his friends, he prosecuted the bishops for libel. This trial caused great agitation throughout England, and the news of the acquittal of the bishops was received with demonstrations of great joy.

The English nobles, the parliament, and the people were decided in their opposition to the course of James in religious matters, and immediately after the trial of the Seven Bishops, **William, Prince of Orange,** was invited from Holland to become the head of the Protestant party in England, as he already was head of that on the Continent. He had married Mary, the daughter of James II. She was a Protestant, and supported her husband in the overthrow of her father. With the flight of James, and the defeat of his friends in Ireland, the plans for the overthrow of Protestantism in England were practically ended. The **Act of Settlement**

passed in the reign of William III. definitely stated that the **sovereigns of England must be Protestant.** Many of the restrictions on Roman Catholics, passed during periods of wild excitement, were unnecessarily harsh and unjust. Most of them have been removed, but it is still the law that a Roman Catholic cannot occupy the throne.

3. **The persecutions by the Established Church.** One of the most powerful men in the reign of Charles I. was **Archbishop Laud.** Under him the English Church became exceedingly High in its tendencies and aggressive in its policy. He determined to separate the English Church from the Protestant churches of the Continent, and he succeeded in his design. Having accomplished this, he began a bitter persecution of Puritans and Presbyterians. He ordered the Scotch to use the English Liturgy, but they refused, signed their solemn **covenant,** and raised an army under **General Leslie** to defend their religion. Laud's relentless persecution hastened the civil war. As we have seen, James I. and Charles I. refused to allow parliament to interfere with the church, but during the Commonwealth, Cromwell allowed a broad religious toleration. When the Stuarts were restored, the Established Church sought for more power, and the **Act of Uniformity** was passed, which commanded the use of the Prayer Book and of it alone in religious service, and required all ministers to be ordained by bishops. **Two thousand** ministers refused to be bound by this Act, and were turned out of their parishes. This persecution united the non-conformist Protestants and left the Established Church alone, cut off from the other Protestant churches at home as well as abroad.

4. **Presbyterianism and the Covenanters.** When Laud attempted to force bishops and a liturgy on

Scotland, a **Covenant** was signed in the churchyard of Gray Friars in Edinburgh, the last portion of which was: "We promise and swear by the great name of the Lord our God, to continue in the profession and obedience of the said religion, and that we shall defend the same, and resist all contrary errors and corruptions according to our vocation and the utmost of that power which God has put into our hands, all the days of our life." This covenant was signed by many thousands throughout Scotland, some signing with their own blood.

After the Great Civil War had begun, the parliament found it advisable to enter into an agreement with the Scotch, called the **Solemn League and Covenant,** by which the Scotch promised to help parliament against Charles. One of the conditions of the treaty was that **Presbyterianism should become the established religion of England**. During the war with Charles, and in the earlier years of the Commonwealth, Presbyterianism had spread rapidly in England, but the Presbyterians in parliament were as intolerant of other denominations as the English Church had been, and so a struggle began between the Presbyterians on the one side, and the Puritans and Congregationalists on the other. The former were strongest in parliament, the latter in the army. Finally the disputes ended in the expulsion of the Presbyterians from the House by the soldiers. This ended their influence as a state church in England.

Charles II. on coming to the throne tried to root out Presbyterianism from Scotland, and the Covenanters were subjected to a most terrible persecution. They were prohibited from even assembling for Divine service in the open air, but though hundreds were put to

death, persecution only bound them more closely to their religion. The **Revolution** set the Presbyterians free again, and the **Act of Union** with England in 1707 made Presbyterianism the established religion of Scotland.

SUMMARY:—

1. Struggle of the **Puritans** for church reforms; the civil war gave the Puritans political power which passed away on the death of Cromwell. The Puritan influence on the country people remained powerful.

2. Attempts to establish **Roman Catholicism.** Gunpowder Plot; Declaration of Indulgence; Trial of Seven Bishops;—Results: bitter hostility against Catholics; **Test Act; Exclusion** of Roman Catholics from **Parliament;** and Act of **Succession.**

3. **Persecutions** by the **Established Church.** By **Laud** in the reign of Charles I., and under **Act of Uniformity,** in the reign of Charles II. **Two thousand** clergymen turned out of their churches by the latter.

4. **Presbyterianism** and the **Covenanters.** Laud's persecution led to Scottish union, as **Covenanters,** in defence of their religion. Presbyterianism was recognized as the **state church** in England by the Long Parliament, but set aside by Cromwell. The Covenanters were **terribly persecuted** in Scotland during the reign of Charles II.

III. The Constitution under the Stuarts:—

James I. and Charles I. opposed parliament as strenuously in constitutional as they did in church questions. These kings were no more despotic than the Tudors had been; but they had a more enlightened people to deal with. The struggle between the kings

and **the people** had to come, as it had come long before between the church and the kings and the barons and the kings. The barons and the church had lost their restraining power, and hence the "Tudor Dictatorship" was possible; but a new power, **the people,** was rising. The spirit of freedom, which the English brought with them to England, had slumbered, but had never died. It was willing to have a king, as it still is, but only a king who would rule in accordance with laws made by the people themselves. The great work of the century during which the Stuarts ruled was **the overthrow of kingly despotism, and the complete establishment of constitutional rule by the people's representatives in Parliament.** James I. and Charles I. claimed the **Divine Right of Kings;** and **Presbyterians and Puritans,** in and out of parliament, opposed the doctrine as impious. The kings were resolute, so too were the people. James summoned four parliaments during his reign, but dismissed them speedily because they presumed to assert their rights. They refused to grant him money, but he rendered himself independent of them by imposing illegal customs duties, by loans, and by raising supplies in other improper ways. He even went so far as to claim the right to interfere with the **Judges,** and to dismiss them unless they did his bidding.

Charles I. dismissed his first two parliaments in anger, and as he could not do without money, and could not get it in the legal way from parliament, he resorted to the illegal methods of his father, and, in

addition, tried to **force a loan** from every subject. Five gentlemen refused to grant the loan, and they were at once imprisoned by the king. The violation of the two great principles of "freedom from arbitrary taxation" and "freedom from arbitrary imprisonment" were thus set at defiance by the king, and so the third parliament of Charles I. passed **The Petition of Right.** It contained four provisions:

1. No **taxation** could be imposed except **by parliament.**
2. No man should be imprisoned **without trial.**
3. No man should be tried by **martial law** while the nation was at peace.
4. No soldier or sailor could be billeted on private persons against their will.

Afterwards the parliament declared that the king had no right to impose customs duties, and he dismissed it at once. For **eleven years** no parliament was called, and Charles defied **Magna Charta** and the **Petition of Right,** by continuing to raise money in illegal ways. Among other ways was the demand for **ship-money.** Being about to declare war against Holland, he required every seaport to supply a certain number of vessels to aid him, or else to pay a sum of money to him. This he asked even from inland counties, as well as those on the coast. **John Hampden** refused to pay ship-money, and was tried and imprisoned. A new parliament was called in 1640, but the spirit of freedom had grown stronger during the eleven years which had passed since the last parliament, and they would grant no money until the judgment against Hamp-

den was set aside, and ship-money acknowledged by the king to be illegal. He dissolved this parliament, but called another during the same year, which is called the **Long Parliament,** as it remained in session more than twelve years. English liberty owes much to the Long Parliament. They made the following important changes:

1. They abolished ship-money, and all kinds of **illegal taxation.**
2. They passed the **Triennial Bill,** which limited the interval between parliaments to three years, and allowed each parliament to sit for three years.
3. They provided that **parliament** could only be **dissolved by itself.**
4. They took away the power of the **Star Chamber,** and **High Commission Court.**

When they made still further demands, the king, seeing that parliament would never acknowledge the Divine Right of Kings, decided to maintain it by force of arms, and brought on the civil war which ended in his death.

The Commonwealth. After the death of Charles I., the supreme power was vested in the parliament, but **was really held by the army,** and **Cromwell,** as the head of the army, became **Dictator** of England. In 1653 he forcibly expelled the remnant of the Long Parliament. He afterwards summoned two parliaments, but, as he did not approve of their proceedings, he speedily dismissed them, and determined to rule alone. The nation had risen in rebellion against a tyrant and had beheaded him, but they

had not secured constitutional liberty by the change. Cromwell made **good laws,** he gave **liberty of conscience** to all classes, he restored **order** throughout the realm, he raised England to a position of **honor and power abroad,** but he was from 1654 till his death a **despotic dictator.**

On Cromwell's death, Charles II. was recalled from exile and welcomed as king by the whole nation, and a Royalist parliament was elected. Though strongly in favor of a king, however, parliament soon proved to Charles two things, neither of which he liked:—they were determined to have a **constitutional ruler,** and they would not allow a restoration of the Roman Catholic religion.

In 1679 the **Habeas Corpus Act** was passed. Even according to the laws of the English when they first came to England, no man was subject to arbitrary imprisonment. This principle was recognized by **Magna Charta,** but, with most other privileges of the individual, had been violated since the constitution was paralysed by **Thomas Cromwell** in the time of Henry VIII. The **Habeas Corpus Act** of 1679 extended the principle, however, and placed it beyond the power of the king, or any agency employed by him, to keep any subject in prison without giving him a trial.

Its chief provisions were:

1. The Judges in **any court** might issue writs for the giving up of a prisoner for trial. Only the King's (or Queen's) Bench could do it before.
2. The gaoler must return the prisoner **within twenty days.** The time was previously unlimited.

3. The law was **extended to the colonies.**

The Habeas Corpus Act applied to **Criminal** cases only till the early part of the 19th century, when it was made to apply to **Civil** cases as well.

The Bill of Rights. James II., as we have seen, lost the confidence of the English people by his efforts to restore the Roman Catholic religion. The flight of James after the landing of the Prince of Orange left the throne vacant. William declined to remain in England if the crown were given to his wife alone, and so parliament crowned him with his wife. Before receiving the crown they consented to a **Declaration of Right,** which was soon after incorporated into a **Bill of Rights** and passed by parliament. This is the most important Bill passed since the Great Charter.

Its most important provisions were :

1. No laws could be suspended or executed **without consent of parliament.**
2. The king must not do away with laws.
3. **Money must not be levied** without the consent of parliament.
4. **Standing armies** must not be kept in time of peace without consent of parliament.
5. Parliamentary elections ought to be **free.**
6. Parliament must be free from **outside control.**
7. Parliaments ought to be held **frequently.**

These principles had been established long before, but their violation during the past two centuries rendered it necessary to re-enact them. The Bill of Rights was in reality Magna Charta modernized, and the crown has never been strong enough to ignore the

second great charter as it did the first. It is worthy of note that, although great progress was made constitutionally during the Stuart period, the principles and rights which the people demanded from the rulers had really been granted by the English kings before the coming of the Normans; and had afterwards been wrested from the "foreign kings" of England (Normans and Angevins) by **the Church** and the **Barons.** Then came a time when the kings again assumed despotic power. After the "Wars of the Roses," **Tudor Tyranny** was followed by **Stuart Despotism,** and again the struggle took place. This time it was conducted by **the people, and no despot can again rule in England.**

The Act of Settlement. The chief aim of this Act was to secure Protestant rulers for England. The Protestant daughters of James II., Mary, who had been the wife of William III., and Anne, who was to be his successor, had no heirs. Anne had eighteen children, but they all died, so towards the close of William's reign the Act of Settlement was passed, providing, among other things, that:

1. All future **sovereigns must be Protestants.**
2. If Anne left no children at her death, the crown was to be given to the descendants of **Princess Sophia of Hanover,** who was a grand-daughter of James I.
3. Sovereigns must not **leave the country** without consent of parliament. (Afterwards repealed.)

Establishment of Responsible Government. This most important change was effected near the close of

the Stuart period, and was the **crowning act in the great constitutional struggle** which so distinctively marks this era in English History. It left little to be done in solving the great problem of government according to the **will of the people.** The change was brought about by the formation of two distinct parties, **Whigs** and **Tories,** in parliament. It was finally agreed that the parliamentary representatives on the Privy Council (they afterwards became distinct from that council as the **Cabinet** or **Ministry**) should be members of the most powerful party in parliament. The advisers of the king now hold their positions so long as they are supported by a **Majority in Parliament**, so that, in giving advice, the ministry represents the majority of the people.

Union of Scotch and English parliaments. The **crowns** of England and Scotland were united by the first of the Stuarts, and the **parliaments** under the last of the same house. The **Union** took place in 1707. It made no change in the principles of government, but confirmed the **Act of Settlement,** and gave Scotland forty-five members in the House of Commons, and sixteen in the House of Lords. The Scotch retained their judicial system, and Presbyterianism was made the established religion of Scotland.

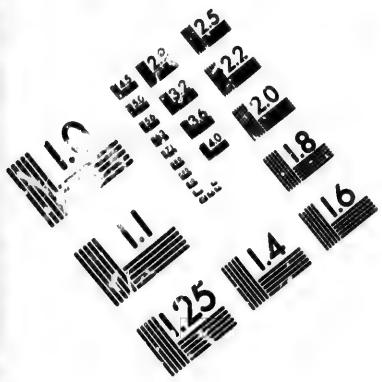
SUMMARY :—

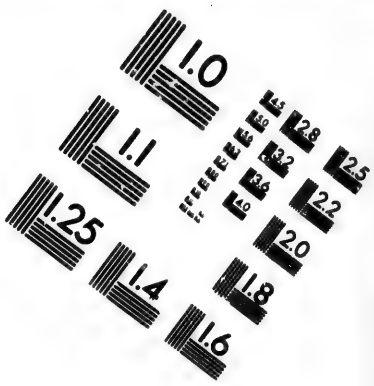
1. Determined effort of the kings to have the **Divine Right** of kings allowed, and resolute opposition by the people.
2. Attempts to enforce **arbitrary taxation** and **imprisonment,** and to interfere with the **judges.**

3. **Petition of Right,** time of Charles I., demanded **parliamentary taxation,** and **fair trial** for those charged with crime.
4. The **Long Parliament** imprisoned and beheaded the king; abolished illegal **taxation, Star Chamber,** and **High Commission Court;** passed the Triennial Bill.
5. Interval during which Cromwell was **Dictator.**
6. **Habeas Corpus Act** passed, prevented the imprisonment for more than twenty days without trial of those charged with crime.
7. **Bill of Rights** was an adaptation of Magna Charta to modern times and circumstances.
8. **The Act of Settlement,** making the rulers of England Protestant.
9. **Responsible Government** introduced.
10. Union of **Scotch** and **English** Parliaments.

IV. Literature under the Stuarts:—

The **Drama** has associated with it the names of **Beaumont** and **Fletcher, Ben Jonson,** and **Massinger.** The **religious movements** of the time gave rise to much writing that was ephemeral in character, but Jeremy Taylor's "Holy Living and Holy Dying," **Bunyan's** "Pilgrim's Progress," and **Baxter's** "Saint's Rest," are among the most remarkable books in English literature. **Butler's** "Hudibras" ridiculed the Puritans, but they were ably defended by Milton, Baxter, and many others. **Poetry** turns to the Stuart period for two of the greatest English writers, **Milton** and **Dryden;** **History** is ably represented by **Lord Clarendon** and **Bishop Burnet,** and **John Locke** is a worthy representative of any age in **Mental Philosophy.**





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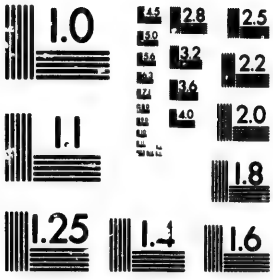

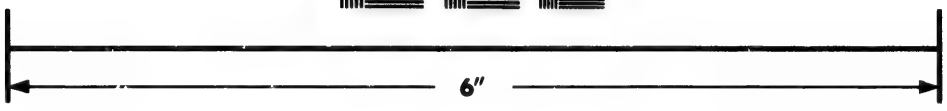

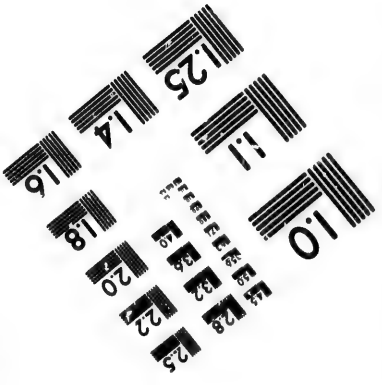

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V. Progress of the People under the Stuarts:

There is little to add to what has been given under other headings. The progress of the people was chiefly towards **religious and political emancipation.** Socially we have the extremes of rigid puritanism on the one hand and the open wickedness and profligacy of court society in the time of Charles II. on the other. Education received continued attention especially in **painting, architecture,** and **practical chemistry.** Still it must be remembered that the country was in a backward state. The railroads, the telegraphs, the newspapers, the scientific farming, and the marvellous manufacturing developments of modern England belong to the period of the House of Brunswick or Hanover.

STUDENTS' REVIEW OUTLINE.

I. WARS. (*a*) Civil: 1, Parlt. against Roy. Parlt. suc. Ch. I. Ex.; 2. Roy. ris. in I. and S. settled by C. & W. III. Battles (D. and B.) and (D. W. and K.); 3. Pers. of Cov.; 4. M.'s reb. (*b*) Foreign: 1. 3 wars with H. incr. of Eng. power; 2. With Sp. naval vic. by B.; 3 With Fr. W. III. to check L. XIV. (Tr. of Rys. 169--); 4. W. of Sp. suc., Eng. com. Marl. won B. R. O. and M., Gib. cap. (Tr. of Ut. 17—).

II. CH. 1. Strug. of Par. for ref.; 2. At. to est. R. C., (G. P. P., D. of I., T. of 7 B.) Results H. ag. R. C., T. A., Ex. B., A. of Suc.; 3. Pers. by Est. Ch. under C. I. by L. under Ch. II. A. of Un. (2000 Cler. turned out). 4. Spread and Pers. of Pres.

III. CONS. 1. Kings claim D. R.; 2. Ar. T. and I. and int. with J.; 3. Pet. of R. dem. P. T. and F. T.; 4. The L. P. ab. H. T., the S. C. and H. C. C.; 5. Cr. a Dict.; 6. H. C. A. prev. long imp. without a tr.; 7. B. of R. a mod. M. C.; 8. A. of Set. made Eng. K. and Q. Pr.; 9. Res. Gov. int.; 10. S. and E. Parlts. un.

IV. LIT. 1. Dr. B. and F. and B. J.; 2. Rel. J. T., Bun., Bax., and But.; 3. Poets M. and D.; 4. Hist. L. C. and Bur.; 5. Ment. Phil. J. L.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. What was the leading characteristic of the Stuart kings?
2. What was the great difference between the constitutional struggle under the Angevins and that under the Stuarts?
3. Sketch the Great Civil War.
4. Name four of the great leaders of the people against Charles I.
5. What rights did the people demand from Charles I.?
6. Under whom was England's power abroad established?
7. Why did the people object to James II.?
8. What led to the War of the Spanish Succession?
9. Name four great victories of Marlborough.
10. When was Presbyterianism the State Church of England?
11. When did the Puritans leave England?
12. Who were the Covenanters?
13. Under what kings were the Covenanters persecuted?
14. State the chief acts of the Long Parliament.
15. Name the chief provisions of the Habeas Corpus Act, The Bill of Rights, and the Act of Settlement.

CHAPTER IX.

THE HANOVERIAN PERIOD.

The **Hanoverian Period** began in 1714 and has continued till the present time.

I. Wars of the Period:—

1. **War of the Austrian Succession.** On the death of the Emperor of Austria in 1740, he left his dominions to his daughter Maria Theresa. France, Prussia, and Bavaria demanded a division of her empire. England took the part of the Empress, and George II. himself defeated the French at **Dettingen**, on the Main, in 1743. The English were defeated at **Fontenoy** in

Belgium, in 1745. The peace of **Aix la Chapelle** closed the war in 1848, leaving Maria and her husband in possession of the Austrian throne.

2. **The Stuart Rebellion.** While the English were engaged in the Continental War the grandson of James II., Charles Edward, the "Young Pretender," who had lived in France, seized the opportunity to attempt to displace the Hanoverians and regain the throne for the Stuarts. He received a warm support from the Highlanders, but after winning a couple of unimportant victories his army was totally defeated at **Culloden** in 1746. Charles fled in disguise and escaped to France. This was the last attempt of the Stuarts to gain possession of the English throne.

3. **"The Seven Years' War."** This war, which proved of great importance to England and especially to Canada, was caused by a secret agreement between **France, Austria,** and **Russia,** for a partition of **Prussia.** England took the part of Prussia as a protection against the French, who were steadily encroaching on the English colonies in **India** and **North America.** At first the war went against England in Europe, India, and America, but in the period of her greatest despondency **William Pitt, England's greatest statesman,** took control of her foreign affairs, and under **Lord Clive** in India, and **Wolfe** in America, the French power was completely broken and the **colonial supremacy of England established.** The victory of **Plassey,** 1757, in India, and the capture of **Quebec,** 1759, were the decisive actions in the colonies. In Europe the Prussians and English won the battle of **Minden** in 1759. The war closed with the **Treaty of** Paris in 1763, with **England at the head of the nations of the world.**

4. **The American Revolution.** The English parliament in 1765 decided to levy taxes on the North American colonies. The colonists refused to be so taxed by a parliament in which they had no representatives. The English ministry, in spite of warnings from **Burke, Pitt,** and others, persisted in claiming the right to tax articles sent into the colonies. After ten years of discussion the colonists rebelled in 1775. In 1776 a Congress was called at Philadelphia, which on the fourth of July issued "The Declaration of Independence," proclaiming the United States of America to be "free and Independent States."

The war of the revolution continued for nearly eight years, and at its close the **independence of the United States** was acknowledged by England. The French aided the Americans from the beginning of the third campaign.

The Americans fought bravely in defence of their undoubted rights. The war on the part of England was unjustifiable, and it is a satisfaction to know that England's greatest men so regarded it at the time. Pitt said in parliament, "If I were an American as I am an Englishman, while a foreign troop was landed in my country, I never would lay down my arms,—never, never, never!"

The decisive events of the war were the surrender of General Burgoyne to the Americans at Saratoga in 1777, and of **Lord Cornwallis** to **Washington** at **Yorktown** in Virginia in 1781.

In the first year of the war Canada was invaded by Generals **Montgomery** and **Arnold** after an ineffectual attempt had been made to induce the Canadians to join in the rebellion against England. The invasion was unsuccessful. Montgomery was killed in an attempt to capture **Quebec.**

5. **French Wars.** When the French mob in 1793 put to death their king and queen, and decided in convention that all governments were their enemies, England joined with Prussia, Holland, Austria, and Spain in a war against the French Republic. So far as England was concerned the war lasted, with only brief intervals of peace, **for twenty-two years.** It was a trying period in her history. Spain declared war against her in 1797; Holland and Sweden made peace with the French; Austria and Prussia were beaten at **Austerlitz** and **Jena**, and even at home England had trouble. Discontent was openly advocated by sympathizers with the republicans in France, and in 1798 **a rebellion** took place in Ireland. In addition to all these difficulties she had to carry on the **"War of 1812"** against the United States, but throughout the twenty-two anxious years England stood unflinchingly, checked and finally conquered the **Great Napoleon**, and retained her proud position as the **First Nation of the World.** The success of England was due to her able statesmen, **Pitt** and **Canning**, and to her two greatest military geniuses, the **gallant Nelson** and the **Duke of Wellington.** The chief naval engagements of the war were the **Battle of the Nile** in 1798, and **Trafalgar** in 1805. They were both won by the English under **Nelson.** The first prevented Napoleon's success in his attempt to reach **British India**, the second destroyed the combined French and Spanish fleets, and put an end to Napoleon's plans for the invasion of England. On land, Napoleon's ambitious plans were first checked by the success of **Wellington** in the **Peninsular War.** Napoleon attempted to make his brother king of Spain, and England sent help to the Spaniards. Wellington was first sent in command, and defeated the French at **Vimiera.** Through jea-

lousy he was recalled, and **Sir John Moore** appointed in his place. Moore, after marching into Spain, was forced to retreat, closely followed by the French, and was finally compelled to fight the battle of **Corunna,** which was won by the British, although their general was killed. Wellington was again placed in command, and for five years he contended successfully with the ablest generals of Napoleon, and finally drove them out of Spain and Portugal, and defeated them in their own country. The most important successes during the war were the battle of **Talavera** (1809), **Busaco** (1810), **Barossa, Fuentes d'Onoro,** and **Albuera** in 1811, **Salamanca** (1812), and **Vittoria** and **Toulouse** in 1813; and the capture of two strong fortresses, **Ciudad Rodrigo,** and **Badajos** in 1812. Napoleon had lost 400,000 men through his invasion of Russia in 1812, and in 1810 a united army from nearly all the continental powers in Europe defeated him at **Leipsic.** He had resigned the throne of France a few days before Wellington's victory at Toulouse, and retired to the island of Elba. Europe had begun to hope for peace, when, in March, 1815, Napoleon returned to France, and was soon again at the head of affairs. England and Prussia at once put armies in the field, and Russia and Austria prepared to aid them. Napoleon saw that prompt action alone could save him, and he marched against the English and Prussians in Belgium. **Wellington** met and defeated him at **Waterloo,** on June 18th, 1815. This was his last battle. He surrendered to England, and was sent to St. Helena, where he died in 1821. The cost of the war from 1793 to 1815 was enormous. The **National Debt** was increased from £239,000,000 to £860,000,000.

6. **The Irish Rebellion of 1798.** The success of the American colonies and the French Revolution combined

to raise hopes of release from the rule of England in the breasts of many Irishmen, both Protestant and Catholic. A rising took place in 1798, but it was quickly put down. The **Union** of the Irish with the English parliament was proposed as the best means of quieting Ireland, and took place in 1800.

7. **"The War of 1812."** The Americans, believing that many Canadians would join with them in order to secure freedom from English connection, declared war against England in 1812, because the English claimed the right to search foreign vessels for deserters. The war lasted for three years, and was closed by the treaty of **Ghent** in 1814, which left the questions in dispute to stand as they had stood before the war. The Americans invaded Canada each year during the war, but were unsuccessful. The Canadians won eleven out of fifteen battles fought, the most important events being the surrender of **Detroit** to **General Brock**, and the victory at **Queenston Heights**, where Brock was killed. Three invasions of Canada by the Lake Champlain valley, and one invasion of the United States from Canada, in the same district, failed utterly. The British burned the public buildings at **Washington**, but were defeated at **New Orleans**.

8. **Rebellion in Canada.** In 1837 a rebellion took place in Canada in favor of **Responsible Government**, which was opposed by the party which had control in Canada. The leaders of the movement were **McKenzie** and **Papineau**. The rebellion was easily put down, and, acting on the wise suggestions of **Lord Durham**, the English parliament passed an Act uniting **Upper** and **Lower** Canada, and granting responsible government to the Canadians.

9. **Wars in Afghanistan.** The aggressive policy of the Russians, and the extension of their power to the southward, alarmed the English government, about the beginning of **Victoria's** reign, and the restraint of Russian power in the direction of India has been one of the aims of the English for half a century. This policy led to two Afghan wars with the object of keeping a ruler in Afghanistan friendly to England. The first of these began in 1839, and little difficulty was experienced in obtaining possession of the country; but in two years the Afghans revolted, and the entire British force, with the exception of one man, was destroyed in the **Khyber Pass.** The English succeeded in reconquering the country in a few months. The British again interfered to settle disputes regarding the Afghan throne in 1878.

10. **Wars in India.** We have seen that **Lord Clive** broke the French power in India about the same time as **Wolfe** captured Quebec. There have been several wars with the natives of the East. The work of raising a great empire on the ruins of a number of independent native states has been a difficult one. This work was begun by **Warren Hastings,** to whose statesmanship and courage England owes the retention of her power in India at the time she was losing it in America. Among the native Indian princes who proved to be formidable foes to the British two stand prominently above the others, **Hyder Ali,** and **Nana Sahib.** The first of these attempted to drive out the English during the time of Warren Hastings; the second led an outbreak in 1857 after the Crimean War. The siege of **Delhi,** the **Massacre of Cawnpore,** and the brave defence of **Lucknow** were the most importants events of the brief struggle with the rebels under Nana Sahib.

11. **The Crimean War.** In 1854 France and England united to help Turkey to defend herself against Russia, which had seized a part of the Turkish empire. The war was carried on principally in the **Crimea.** Battles were won by the Allies at **Alma, Balaklava,** and **Inkerman,** in the autumn of 1854. The gallant charge at Balaklava of the "noble six hundred" and the dogged fight of 3,000 British troops against 50,000 Russians in the fog of a November morning at Inkerman until French assistance came were the most brilliant events of the war. The siege of **Sebastopol,** the Russian stronghold in the south, lasted nearly a year, when the city was forsaken by the Russians, and destroyed by the Allies. Russia asked for peace, and the war was ended by a treaty signed at Paris in 1856.

12. **Wars in Africa.** (1.) In 1868 King Theodore of **Abyssinia** refused to give up some British captives, and an army, sent from India, under Lord Napier, captured **Magdala,** and secured their release. (2.) The **Zulu** war was begun in 1879. King **Cetewayo** attacked the British in Southern Africa, and for a time proved to be a powerful enemy. He finally surrendered to General Wolseley. (3.) The war in **Egypt** in 1882 was caused by a rebellion led by **Arabi Pacha,** and the British government interfered to retain control of the Suez Canal, and for the security of British capital invested in Egypt. **General Wolseley** was placed in command of the British, and after a brief campaign he won the victory of **Tel-el-Keber,** which put an end to the rebellion.

SUMMARY:—

1. **War of the Austrian Succession.** Victory at **Dettingen,** defeat at **Fontenoy.**

2. **Stuart Rebellion.** Defeat of Charles Edward at **Culloden.**
3. **"Seven Years' War."** England and Prussia against France, Russia, and Austria. English won the French colonies in India (**Plassey**, 1757), and in **Canada** (**Quebec**, 1759) **Clive** and **Wolfe. Minden** won 1759.
4. **American Revolution.** Unjust taxation led to the revolt of American colonies, 1776. **Cornwallis** surrendered at Yorktown, 1781.
5. **French Wars.** After the **French Revolution** England joined with the other European nations in a war with France. For nearly 22 years England had to lead in restraining French ambition. **Napoleon, Wellington, Nelson.** Naval battles: **Nile** and **Trafalgar.** Victories on land: battles in **Peninsular War** and **Waterloo.** Final triumph of England.
6. **Irish Rebellion** in 1798 speedily suppressed; led to **Union** in 1800.
7. **"War of 1812"** with the United States; cause, "Right of Search." Fought chiefly in Canada. Three campaigns, **Detroit, Queenston Heights, New Orleans.**
8. **Rebellion in Canada. McKenzie** and **Papineau**; led to **Act of Union,** 1841.
9. **Wars in Afghanistan.** Aim, to prevent spread of Russian power towards India. Massacre of **Khyber Pass.**
10. **Wars in India.** Several. Chief with **Hyder Ali,** 1781, and **Nana Sahib,** 1857, **Delhi, Cawnpore, Lucknow.**
11. **The Crimean War.** England and France aid Turkey against Russia. **Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Sebastopol.**
12. **Wars in Africa. Abyssinia,** 1868, **Magdala**; **Zulu War,** 1879; **Egyptian War,** 1882, **Tel-el-Keber.**

II. The Church under the Hanoverians:—

1. The **Methodists.** During the early part of this period, "the English clergy were the **idlest and most lifeless in the world.** In our time no body of religious ministers surpasses them in piety, in philanthropic energy, or in popular regard." The church has again become the strongest power in the realm, not by direct political agency, but by its religious influence on the people as a whole. The **religious revival** began with the founding of the **Methodist** denomination. **John Wesley, George Whitfield,** and **Charles Wesley** did far more than organize a new church. Their preaching stirred to life a spirit of earnestness and enthusiasm in England something akin to that introduced into Scotland by John Knox. The new movement was specially adapted to the needs of the humbler and more neglected classes, and has been largely instrumental during the past century in promoting virtue, in elevating the moral tone of the people, and in securing many important social reforms. The name "Methodist" was first given as a nickname applied to the few **Oxford students** who began the movement. The work spread to London in 1738, and even before the death of John Wesley, in 1791, he had seen the church which he founded become one of the mightiest forces for good in the world.

2. **Sunday Schools.** The best work of the church has been aided very largely during the last century by Sunday schools. They were first established, chiefly for the secular education of neglected children, by **Robert Raikes** at Gloucester in 1781.

3. **Dis-establishment of the Irish Church.** Queen Elizabeth established a branch of the English church in Ireland, and although the large proportion of the

Irish people are **Roman Catholics,** they were forced to maintain a **Protestant State Church** until 1869, when Mr. Gladstone secured its dis-establishment.

4. **Religious Toleration.** One of the most encouraging features of social and intellectual progress in England during the nineteenth century is the increasing liberality shown by and to all religious denominations. The restrictions placed on **Roman Catholics,** towards the close of the Stuart period, were nearly all removed in 1829, chiefly through the influence of Mr. **O'Connell. Jews** were admitted to Parliament in 1345, and all religious bodies are now allowed **equal rights and liberties.**

SUMMARY:—

1. The rise of the **Methodists** began a **religious** and **philanthropic** revival.
2. **Sunday Schools** founded by **Robert Raikes,** 1781.
3. **Irish State Church** dis-established, 1869, by Gladstone.
4. **Religious toleration.** Dis-abilities removed from Catholics, 1828 and 1829, and from Jews, 1845.

III. The Constitution under the Hanoverians:—

1. **Development of Party Government.** During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries little change has been made in the **Cabinet System** established at the close of the Stuart period. It has been found to work well. George III. tried to assume **personal government,** but the younger **Pitt,** his chief minister, was so great as to over-shadow the king.
2. **Extension of the "House of Lords."** Since the "Wars of the Roses," the House of Lords had not been a very large body. The Peers created by the

Stuarts were usually the favorites of the kings. "Pitt created nearly one hundred and fifty new Peers, **most of them members of the middle class.**" This greatly changed the character of the English nobility.

3. **Reforms in the manner of electing the "House of Commons."** Pitt said: "This House is not the representative of the people of Great Britain. It is the representative of nominal boroughs, of ruined and exterminated towns, of noble families, of foreign potentates." There was great need of reform before the members of the House of Commons could be said to be elected by the **people** as a whole. The **middle class** of England had grown very rapidly, and yet till 1832 it had little representation in Parliament. The Duke of Wellington was driven from office in 1830, on account of his opposition to reform in the franchise, and in 1832, **Lord John Russell's Reform Bill** became law, which took away the right of electing members of the Commons from fifty-six "pocket boroughs," and granted the right of electing **one hundred and forty-three** members to towns and counties that **previously had no representation.** The representation in **Scotland** and **Ireland** had been even more unfair than in England, and bills were also passed in 1832 extending the right of voting in these countries. Again in 1866 Lord John Russell endeavored to extend the franchise, but his government was defeated and made way for the administration of **Lord Derby.** In 1867 **Mr. Disraeli** carried through a **Reform Bill** for **England,** and in the following year one for **Scotland** and **Ireland.** These bills took away thirty-three members from boroughs and distributed them among counties. This gave **nearly all tax-payers,** except **agricultural laborers** and **women,** the right to vote for members of the House of Commons.

4. **The Union of the Irish and English Parliaments.** The eighteenth century was one of misrule in Ireland. The vast majority of the people were Roman Catholic, but they were **excluded from all civil and political rights.** Even the Presbyterians of Ireland were shut out from all **civil, military, and municipal offices.** The Established Church monopolized every place and position, and more than **sixty rotten boroughs** were controlled by three families. Presbyterian Protestants and Catholics united in 1779 to demand freedom from the English parliament. They gained independence, but not freedom. Matters grew worse than before, and led to the "Rebellion of '98," after which Pitt, against the wishes of the Protestant landlords and Roman Catholics of Ireland, brought about the **Union of the Parliaments in 1800.**

5. **The Septennial Act.** In 1717 it was decided that parliaments should remain in office for **seven years,** instead of **three years** as had been the custom. Parliaments are still elected for seven years. The ministry may appeal to the country when they wish to do so.

6. **Catholic Emancipation.** The severe laws passed against the Roman Catholics in the time of Charles II. were repealed in 1828 (**Test and Corporation Acts**) and 1829, when the Roman Catholics were admitted to **parliament,** and to **civil and judicial positions.**

SUMMARY :—

1. Development of **Party Government.**
2. House of Lords enlarged by Pitt.
3. Reforms and extension of **the franchise** by Lord John Russell in 1832 and Disraeli in 1867.
4. Union of **Irish** and **English** parliaments in 1800.
5. The **Septennial Act.**
6. **Catholics** admitted to parliament in 1829.

IV. Progress of the People under the Hanoverians:—

The England of to-day, **the foremost nation of the world** in **religion, philanthropy, education, wealth, manufactures, commerce,** and all that can make a nation truly great, has developed chiefly under the House of Hanover. Only a brief reference can be given here to the most important agencies that have aided in elevating her to her present high position.

1. **The religious revival** begun by **Wesley** and his coworkers led to great philanthropic activity, which has shown itself in **the prison reforms begun by Howard,** in the rapid extension of **missionary work,** in the establishment of **Industrial and Reform Schools,** and in the ever increasing interest shown in the **Temperance** movement and all true **social reforms.**

2. **National Schools** were established in 1834, but they were not freed from the direct control of the Established Church until the passage of **Mr. Lowe's School Bill** in 1870. This enabled the people to elect **School Boards** to control their elementary schools. The progress made since 1870 has been very rapid.

3. The **intelligence** of the masses has been greatly advanced by the general diffusion of **newspapers** and **books.** The great newspapers of England date their rise from the time of the American Revolutionary War. In 1771 the House of Commons found public opinion so strongly in favor of having **parliamentary proceedings reported,** that it gave way, and allowed newspapers to publish the debates. In the publication of **papers, periodicals,** and **books** England stands **far in advance of any other part of the world.**

4. **Material Progress.** Owing to the introduction of steam and the vast improvement in all kinds of productive machinery the increase in the **wealth** of England has been enormous. **Railways, canals, telegraphs,** have been built wherever needed; **agriculture** is practised more scientifically; and science and skill combine to add to the comfort and progress of all classes. **Gas** was first used to light the streets of London in 1807; the first **steamboat** was launched on the **Clyde** in 1812; the **Times** was the first newspaper printed by steam power in 1814; the first **railroad** was opened between Manchester and Liverpool in 1830; **Penny Postage** was adopted in 1840; a **submarine telegraph** was laid from Dover to Calais in 1851; and the first **Atlantic Cable** was laid in 1866 after two previous attempts had proved unsuccessful. The **first exhibition** of the world's progress in arts and manufactures was held in London 1851.

SUMMARY :—

1. **Religious and Philanthropic revival. Prison Reforms, Temperance, Missionary work, Industrial and Reform Schools,** &c.
2. **National Schools** 1834, School Boards 1870.
3. Great increase in publication of **books, periodicals,** and **newspapers.**
4. **Material Progress** very great in **manufactures, agriculture, commerce, railways, canals, telegraphs,** &c.

V. Leading Men and Women under the Hanoverians :—

There have been so many very distinguished people in England during this period, that it is impossible to name more than a few of them in a summary of history.

1. **Rulers.** George I., George II., George III., George IV., William IV., and **Victoria.** When Victoria became queen, Hanover ceased to be united with England, as it had been from the commencement of the period.

2. **Poets.** *(a)* **Under George II.: Pope,** chief work, Translations from Homer; and **Thomson,** chief work, "The Seasons." *(b)* **Under George III.: Burns** and **Cowper.** The former was a Scotch Lyric Poet, the chief poem of the latter is "The Task." *(c)* **Under George IV.: Byron,** chief works, "Childe Harold," and "Don Juan"; and **Scott,** chief poetical works, "The Lady of the Lake," "Marmion," and "The Lay of the Last Minstrel." He also wrote the Waverly Novels. *(d)* **Under Victoria: Southey,** chief poems, "Thalaba," and "Joan of Arc," wrote also historical works and a "Life of Nelson"; **Campbell,** a Scotch poet, chief work, "The Pleasures of Hope"; **Wordsworth,** chief work, "The Excursion"; **Moore,** an Irish poet, chief works, "Lalla Rookh," and "Irish Melodies"; **Rogers,** chief work, "Pleasures of Memory"; and **Tennyson,** chief works, "The Princess," "Idyls of the King," and "In Memoriam."

3. **Prose Writers.** *(a)* **Under George I. and II.: Addison,** chief work, Essays in "The Spectator"; **Sir Isaac Newton,** a philosophical writer, discoverer of the "Law of Gravitation"; and **Defoe,** author of "Robinson Crusoe." *(b)* **Under George III.: Hume,** author of a "History of England"; **Dr. Johnston,** author of "Rasselas," and an "English Dictionary"; **Adam Smith,** who wrote **"The Wealth of Nations,"** the foundation of the science of **Political Economy; Gibbon,** chief work, "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire"; and **Edmund Burke,** one of the most masterly

writers of the English language. He was also a brilliant **orator**, and a far-seeing **statesman.** *(c)* **Under Victoria: Macaulay,** chief prose work, "History of England, (he also wrote "The Lays of Ancient Rome"); **Alison,** chief work, "History of Europe"; **Carlyle,** an eminent essayist and historian, chief works, "Sartor Resartus," and a "History of the French Revolution." Among writers of fiction the most important are **Thackeray, Bulwer Lytton, Dickens,** and **Miss M. A. Evans** (George Eliot).

4. **Inventors.** **Sir Richard Arkwright** and **James Hargreaves** invented the **Spinning-Jenny** in 1767; **James Watt** invented the **Steam Engine** in 1763; **Sir Humphry Davy** invented the **Safety Lamp** in 1815; and **George Stephenson** invented the **Locomotive Engine** in 1814.

5. **Statesmen.** England's greatness is due to a large extent to the **statesmen of the last two centuries.** During this time her Prime Ministers have nearly all been taken from the **House of Commons,** rather than the House of Lords. In the first half of the 18th century, **Robert Walpole,** "the first of England's great **peace ministers,**" was at the head of affairs for over twenty years. His great aim was the preservation of peace. "Fifty thousand men," said he, "have been slain in Europe this year, and not one of them was an Englishman." The long continued peace during his time gave an opportunity for the rapid development of the country financially. The last half of the century was very fruitful in great statesmen. The greatest British orators of this or any other age were **Lord Chatham** (Pitt the elder), **Burke, Fox,** and **William Pitt.**

Lord Chatham was the man who roused the English people from inaction and gave them faith in themselves as a nation. "I know that I can save the country, and I know no other man can," were his words, when he assumed control of affairs, at a time when the "Seven Years' War" was bringing disaster after disaster to the English cause. His spirit spread through the land, and the war ended in glory for England, and in the wresting of **America** and **India** from the French. He joined with Burke in **denouncing the English policy** towards the American colonies, and if he had been at the head of affairs, he would doubtless have retained the loyalty of the people whom his genius had saved from French domination.

William Pitt was a noble successor to so noble a father. During the last quarter of the 18th, and the beginning of the 19th century, he guided England through one of the most trying periods in her history. His chief power was as a **financier.** His great aim was **to preserve peace** and bring about necessary **reforms** in a constitutional manner. He united the Irish and English parliaments, and modernized the House of Lords by creating about **150 new peers.** He tried hard to avoid a war with France after the Revolution, and although kept at the head of affairs on account of his great ability, he opposed the war with Napoleon. He died in 1806.

Canning was the most powerful statesman in England during the first quarter of the 19th century. He imitated the foreign policy of the elder Pitt, and succeeded in breaking the power of **Napoleon. Wellington** reluctantly passed the **Catholic Emancipation Bill** in 1829; **Lord John Russell** passed the **"Reform Bill of 1832."** and remained one of the foremost states-

men of England for over forty years; **Sir Robert Peel** repealed the **Corn Laws** in 1846; **Lord Palmerston** was Prime Minister during the **Russian War**, and for most of the time afterwards until 1865, when he died. Since his death two great statesmen have led the English parliament—**Disraeli**, and **Gladstone**. Disraeli carried through a **Reform Bill** in 1867, and during the several periods when he was Prime Minister his **foreign policy** was marked by decision and great foresight. Under Mr. Gladstone's administrations the **Irish Church** was disestablished, 1869; an **Irish Land Act** was passed, 1870; and an **Elementary Education Act** carried, 1870. He is still, 1883, the leader of the government.

CHAPTER X.

SUMMARY OF THE LEADING FEATURES OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

I. WARS.

1. English Period:—

1. Between rival **English Earldoms. Wessex** triumphed.
2. **Danish Invasions.** (Alfred the Great.) **Cnut** 1017.
3. **Norman Invasion. William I.** defeated **Harold** at **Senlac** 1066.

2. Norman Period:—

1. **The Norman Conquest.** English revolted. Northern England devastated by William: **Hereward** at **Ely.**
2. **Revolts of Barons.** Suppressed by the Kings.
3. **War between Stephen and Matilda.** Settled by the acknowledgment of **Henry of Anjou** (Margaret's son) as heir on Stephen's death.

3. Angevin Period :—

1. **Ireland** conquered by Henry II.
2. **Wales** conquered by Edward I.
3. Important **French Wars.** John defeated at **Bouvines**; **Edward III.** claimed the French crown. His son, the **Black Prince,** won **Cressy** and **Poitiers. Calais** also taken.
4. **Wars with Scotland.** The Scotch king acknowledged himself to be the vassal of Henry II. The Scotch revolted from Edward I. under **William Wallace**; and Edward II. was defeated by **Robert Bruce** at **Bannockburn** 1314. Scotch independence followed. The Scotch helped the French against Edward III. and were defeated at **Halidon Hill,** and **Neville's Cross. Chevy Chase** was fought between Border Chieftains in reign of Richard II.
5. **Struggles of the Barons.** King John forced to give **Magna Charta. Simon of Montford** defeated the King 1264 at **Lewes,** but was defeated himself and killed in the following year, at **Evesham.**
6. **The Peasant Revolt** under **Wat Tyler** caused by the **Poll Tax,** and a desire for **freedom.** Tyler's death ended the revolt.

4. Lancastrian and Yorkist Period :—

1. Revolt of Wales under **Owen Glendower.**
2. The Lollard rebellion under Sir John Oldcastle.
3. **Last great attempt** to conquer France. Henry V. successful, and **acknowledged heir. Joan of Arc** roused French. English lost nearly all French territory.
4. Cade's revolt in favor of **political reform.**
5. "Wars of the Roses," ended in **overthrow of Lancastrians.**

6. Tudor Revolution, Richard III. killed, and Henry VII. crowned.

5. Tudor Period :—

1. Conspiracies of **Simnel** and **Warbeck.**
2. Four unimportant French wars.
3. Scotch joined with French and were defeated at **Flodden. Conspiracies** in Scotland.
4. **Armada.** Sent by Philip of Spain. Defeated.

6. Stuart Period :—

1. The **Great Civil War** caused by the tyranny of the kings. Parliamentary army successful, and **Charles beheaded.**
2. Royalist risings in **Ireland** in favor of Charles II. and James II. The first settled by **Cromwell (Drogheda)**; the second by **William III. (Boyne.)**
3. Royalist risings in **Scotland** as in Ireland in favor of Charles II. and James II. The first defeated by **Cromwell (Dunbar** and **Worcester)**; in the second the Highlanders submitted after the death of **Dundee at Killicrankie. (Glencoe.)**
4. Persecutions of the **Covenanters.**
5. Monmouth's Rebellion.
6. Three wars with **Holland,** giving England **continental** power.
7. War with **Spain** (Santa Cruz).
8. Wars with **France,** William III. against Louis XIV.
9. **"Spanish Succession."** Nearly all Europe engaged. Marlborough's victories. Gibraltar taken.

7. Hanoverian Period :—

1. **War of the Austrian Succession.** Victory at **Dettingen,** defeat at **Fontenoy**
2. **Stuart Rebellion.** Defeat of Charles Edward at **Culloden.**

3. **"Seven Years' War."** England and Prussia against France, Russia, and Austria. English won the French colonies in India (**Plassy**, 1757), and in **Canada** (**Quebec**, 1759); **Clive** and **Wolfe**. **Minden** won 1759.

4. **American Revolution.** Unjust taxation led to the revolt of American colonies, 1776. **Cornwallis** surrendered at Yorktown, 1781.

5. **French Wars.** After the **French Revolution** England joined with the other European nations in a war with France. For nearly 22 years England had to lead in restraining French ambition; **Napoleon, Wellington, Nelson.** Naval battles: **Nile** and **Trafalgar.** Victories on land: battles in **Peninsular War** and **Waterloo.** Final triumph of England.

6. **Irish Rebellion** in 1798 speedily suppressed; led to **Union** in 1800.

7. **"War of 1812"** with the United States; cause, "Right of Search." Fought chiefly in Canada. Three campaigns, **Detroit, Queenston Heights, New Orleans.**

8. **Rebellion in Canada. McKenzie** and **Papineau;** led to **Act of Union,** 1841.

9. **Wars in Afghanistan.** Aim, to prevent spread of Russian power towards India. Massacre in **Khyber Pass.**

10. **Wars in India.** Several. Chief with **Hyder Ali,** 1781, and **Nana Sahib,** 1857, **Delhi, Cawnpore, Lucknow.**

11. **The Crimean War.** England and France aid Turkey against Russia. **Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Sebastopol.**

12. **Wars in Africa. Abyssinia,** 1868, **Magdala; Zulu War,** 1879; **Egyptian War,** 1882, **Tel-el-Keber.**

II. THE CHURCH.

1. English Period :—

1. **Christianity** driven out and **heathenism** introduced by the English.
2. Christianity introduced from Rome and Ireland.
3. The church influenced the **people**, the **state**, and **literature**.

2. Norman Period :—

1. Dismissal of English **prelates**.
2. Struggles between **kings** and the **church**.
3. Bishops appointed to try ecclesiastical offenders.
4. **Apathy** during first half; **revival** during last half of the period.

3. The Angevin Period :—

1. Struggle between Beket and Henry II.
2. John's long quarrel with and final submission to the Pope.
3. The work o the **Friars**.
4. The reforms of **Wyclif**.

4. Lancastrian and Yorkist Period :—

1. Loss of power by the church.
2. Persecution of **The Lollards**.

5. Tudor Period :—

1. **Separation** from Rome, and founding of **The English Church** with the king as its head.
2. Destruction of the **Monasteries**.
3. Several translations of the **Bible** into English.
4. Spread of **Protestantism** in England.
5. Fierce **persecutions** by Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth.

6. Stuart Period :—

1. Struggle of the **Puritans** for church reforms ; the civil war gave the Puritans politica power which passed

away on the death of Cromwell. The Puritan influence on the country people remained powerful.

2. Attempts to establish **Roman Catholicism.** Gunpowder Plot; Declaration of Indulgence; Trial of Seven Bishops;—Results: bitter hostility against Catholics; **Test Act**; **Exclusion** of Roman Catholics from **Parliament**; and Act of **Succession.**
3. Persecutions by the **Established Church**; by **Laud** in the reign of Charles I., and under **Act of Uniformity**, in the reign of Charles II. **Two thousand** clergymen turned out of their churches by the latter.
4. **Presbyterianism** and the **Covenanters.** Laud's persecution led to Scottish union, as **Covenanters**, in defence of their religion. Presbyterianism was recognized as the **state church** in England by the Long Parliament, but set aside by Cromwell. The Covenanters were **terribly persecuted** in Scotland during the reign of Charles II.
5. Rise of the **Quakers** and **Congregationalists.**

7. Hanoverian Period:—

1. The rise of the **Methodists** began a **religious** and **philanthropic** revival.
2. **Sunday Schools** founded by **Robert Raikes**, 1781.
3. **Religious toleration.** Dis-abilities removed from Catholics, 1828 and 1829, and from Jews, 1845.
4. **Irish State Church** dis-established, 1869, by Gladstone.

III. THE CONSTITUTION.

1. English Period:—

1. The seven earldoms of the Heptarchy united under **one king.**
2. Assembling of the **Witenagemot.**
3. Municipal divisions into **shires, hundreds, townships,** and **burghs.**

2. **Norman Period :—**
   1. Absolute power of the two Williams.
   2. The **Charter** of Henry I.
   3. Church control in state matters.
3. **Angevin Period :—**
   1. The **Absolute** but **wise** rule of Henry II., who founded **courts** and **trial by jury.**
   2. Foundation of **The House of Commons.**
   3. **Magna Charta,** granted by **John.**
4. **Lancastrian and Yorkist Period :—**
   1. Lancastrians **yielded to parliament.**
   2. **Peasantry** began to acquire **right to vote.**
   3. Overthrow of **Constitutional Government** by Edward IV., the first Yorkist.
5. **Tudor Period :—**

   The Constitution set aside by the kings.
6. **Stuart Period :—**
   1. Determined effort of the kings to have the **Divine Right** of kings allowed, and resolute opposition by the people.
   2. Attempts to enforce **arbitrary taxation** and **imprisonment,** and to interfere with the **judges.**
   3. **Petition of Right,** time of Charles I., demanded **parliamentary taxation,** and **fair trial** for those charged with crime.
   4. The **Long Parliament** imprisoned and beheaded the king; abolished illegal taxation, **Star Chamber,** and **High Commission Courts;** passed the Triennial Bill.
   5. Interval during which Cromwell was **Dictator.**
   6. **Habeas Corpus Act** passed, prevented the imprisonment for more than twenty days without trial of those charged with crime.
   7. **Bill of Rights** was an adaptation of Magna Charta to modern times and circumstances.

8. **The Act of Settlement,** made the rulers of England Protestant.
9. **Responsible Government** introduced.
10. Union of **Scotch** and **English** parliaments.

7. Hanoverian Period :—

1. Development of **Party Government.**
2. House of Lords enlarged by Pitt.
3. Reforms and extension of **the franchise** by Lord John Russell in 1832 and Disraeli in 1867.
4. Union of **Irish** and **English** parliaments in 1800.
5. The **Septennial Act.**
6. **Catholics** admitted to parliament in 1829.

IV. GENERAL PROGRESS.

1. English Period :—

1. Division at first into **Eorls, Freemen,** and **Slaves.**
2. Influence of Christianity in securing **freedom** for **slaves.**
3. Gradual **reduction of freemen** to subserviency under the nobles.

2. Norman Period :—

1. **Feudalism** established.
2. Rapid development of **towns.**
3. General advancement in **wealth** owing to **peace,** and the settlement of the **Jews.**

3. Angevin Period :—

1. Religious and social movements of the **Friars,** and **Wyclif.**
2. Fall of the **Feudal System.**
3. Increase in the **wealth and power of towns.**
4. **Tenant farming** introduced.
5. **Independence of the peasantry** in selecting employment, and attempts to prevent it.
6. Difficulties between **labor** and **capital.**

4. Lancastrian and Yorkist Period :—

1. Increase in the wealth and trade of towns.

2 The destruction of Baronage gave rise to the system of **smaller land-holdings,** and **tenant-farming.**
3. Peasantry began to give attention to **politics.**
4. Learning **retrograded** among **higher classes, and spread** among **lower classes.**

5. Tudor Period :—

1. **Poor Laws** to reduce professional begging.
2. Great advancement in **farming, manufactures,** and **commerce** during the long peace of Elizabeth's reign.
3. Foundation of **East India Company** and **Royal Exchange.**
4. Great **revival** of **learning** under Colet and Erasmus.
5. Rapid increase of **grammar** or **middle-class schools.**
6. Learning directly associated with **religious reform.**
7. The marked improvement of the "New Education" was followed in Elizabeth's reign by one of the brightest periods in the history of **English literature. Spenser, Shakespeare, Sydney, Bacon.**

6. Stuart Period :—

1. The progress of the people was chiefly towards **religious** and **political emancipation.**
2. Education received continued attention, especially in **painting, architecture,** and **practical chemistry.**

7. Hanoverian Period :—

1. **Religious and Philanthropic revival. Prison reforms, Temperance, Missionary Work, Industrial and Reform Schools,** &c.
2. **National Schools** 1834, School Boards 1870.
3. Great increase in publication of **books, periodicals,** and **newspapers.**
4. **Material Progress** very great in **manufactures, agriculture, commerce, railways, canals, telegraphs** &c.

BRIEF SKETCHES OF THE HISTORY OF WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

1. **Wales.** This country was invaded twice by **Henry II.** He was at first unsuccessful, but afterwards victorious. **John** defeated the great chieftain **Llewellyn.** Llewellyn refused to come to London to do homage to **Edward I.**, and that king, after a hard struggle, reduced the Welsh to submission. Llewellyn was killed in battle, and his brother David was put to death by his English captors. **Wales was united with England in 1284.** Edward promised to give the Welsh a prince who could not speak a word of English. He kept his promise by giving them his infant son. Since that time the eldest son of the English monarch has been called **Prince of Wales.**

   At the commencement of the **Lancastrian** period **Owen Glendower,** who claimed to be descended from the Welsh kings, raised the standard of revolt, and for years set the English at defiance. He was gradually driven to the mountains, where he enjoyed freedom until his death.

2. **Scotland.** In the reign of **Henry II.** the Scotch king invaded England, and was defeated and captured. He was released under a promise to serve as a **vassal to the English king.** Even under the later Saxon kings the southern part of Scotland had been granted to the Scotch king on the promise of military service. Richard, the lion-hearted, however, allowed Scotland to purchase her freedom from vassalage by the payment of a large sum of money to aid him in his expedition to the Holy Land.

   That the Scotch still recognized the King of England as in some sense an "over-lord" was shown by the fact that **Edward I.** was called in to decide which of

several claimants had the best right to the Scottish throne. Edward claimed a submission from the Scotch, which they at first refused to grant; a vassalage similar to that given to Henry II. They yielded, however, on Edward's appeal to arms, and the nobility and bishops acknowledged him as their "lord superior." Edward decided in favor of Baliol, and he became King of Scotland, and for a time did homage to Edward. This he at length refused to do, being aided by the French. Edward easily forced Baliol to surrender, and was acknowledged king by the Scotch barons and gentry. The masses in Scotland strongly objected to being ruled by an English king, and were indignant at the introduction of English churchmen into their churches. In 1297, a year after the overthrow of Baliol, **Sir William Wallace,** the great national hero of Scotland, roused the people of his native country to throw off the English yoke. He defeated the English at **Stirling,** but Edward raised a large army and again reduced Scotland to submission. Wallace was beheaded by Edward, but in other respects the English king acted with clemency, and sought to win the Scotch by moderation and good government. The spirit roused by Wallace still lived, however, and in 1306, a year after the death of Wallace, **Robert Bruce** became the leader of the Scotch and was crowned king. Edward again marched to invade Scotland, but worn out with long and hard service, he died on the way, leaving a dying injunction with his son Edward II. to complete the work he had begun. After a delay of seven years Edward II. marched to Scotland with 100,000 men, but was defeated by Bruce with 40,000 at **Bannockburn, 1314.** The independence of Scotland was acknowledged by England in 1328.

During the next 300 years, as we have learned in previous chapters, the Scotch frequently allied themselves with the French against the English, but in 1603 **James VI.** of Scotland became King of England also on the death of Elizabeth, and laid the foundation of the Stuart dynasty in England. In 1707, during the reign of the last of the Stuarts, the **parliaments of the two countries were united.** (See page 90.)

3. **Ireland.** Ireland was a centre of **learning and Christianity** before either England or Scotland. The first English king who invaded the country was **Henry II.**, the first of the Angevins. He reduced most of it to submission in 1172. King John attempted to introduce English law, but with little effect. The country was torn by feuds between the large number of native princes and the larger number of adventurers who plundered the island. Unfortunately little effort was made to conciliate the natives. During the time from the beginning of the "Hundred years' war" with France till the beginning of the Tudor period, England paid little attention to Ireland, and anarchy of the worst description prevailed in the country within as well as without the "English Pale."

In the reign of Elizabeth, **O'Neil,** King of Ulster, revolted, but after a brave attempt to free the country from English rule, he was defeated. The tribal authority of the Irish chiefs was now taken from them, and most of the North of Ireland was confiscated and given to English and Scotch settlers. During the reign of Charles I. the Irish people massacred a great number of the English in Ireland; and after the death of Charles I. they remained faithful to Charles II. **Cromwell** was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, however, and by the massacre of **Drogheda** he struck

terror into the hearts of the Irish and reduced them to submission in a few months.

On the accession of **William and Mary** the Roman Catholics of Ireland naturally clung to **James II.**, whom they regarded as their rightful king and the defender of their faith. William defeated James and his Irish and French supporters at the **Boyne.** The Protestants at the siege of **Derry,** and the Catholics at **Limerick,** endured great hardship bravely during this war.

The abuses of the English rule led in 1798 to a rebellion in Ireland by a society of patriots called "The United Irishmen," but the agitation was quickly put down. Two years later **Pitt** carried the **Union of Great Britain and Ireland,** as the best solution of the Irish question.

SUMMARY :—

1. Wales :

1. First conquered by Henry II.
2. Finally conquered by Edward I.

2. Scotland :

1. **Vassalage acknowledged** to Henry II.
2. Vassalage **surrendered** by Richard I.
3. Vassalage **revived** by Edward I. (Wallace and Bruce.)
4. Edward II. defeated by **Bruce** at **Bannockburn,** 1314.
5. **Independence** acknowledged, 1328.
6. **Crowns** united, 1603 ; **Parliaments** united, 1707.

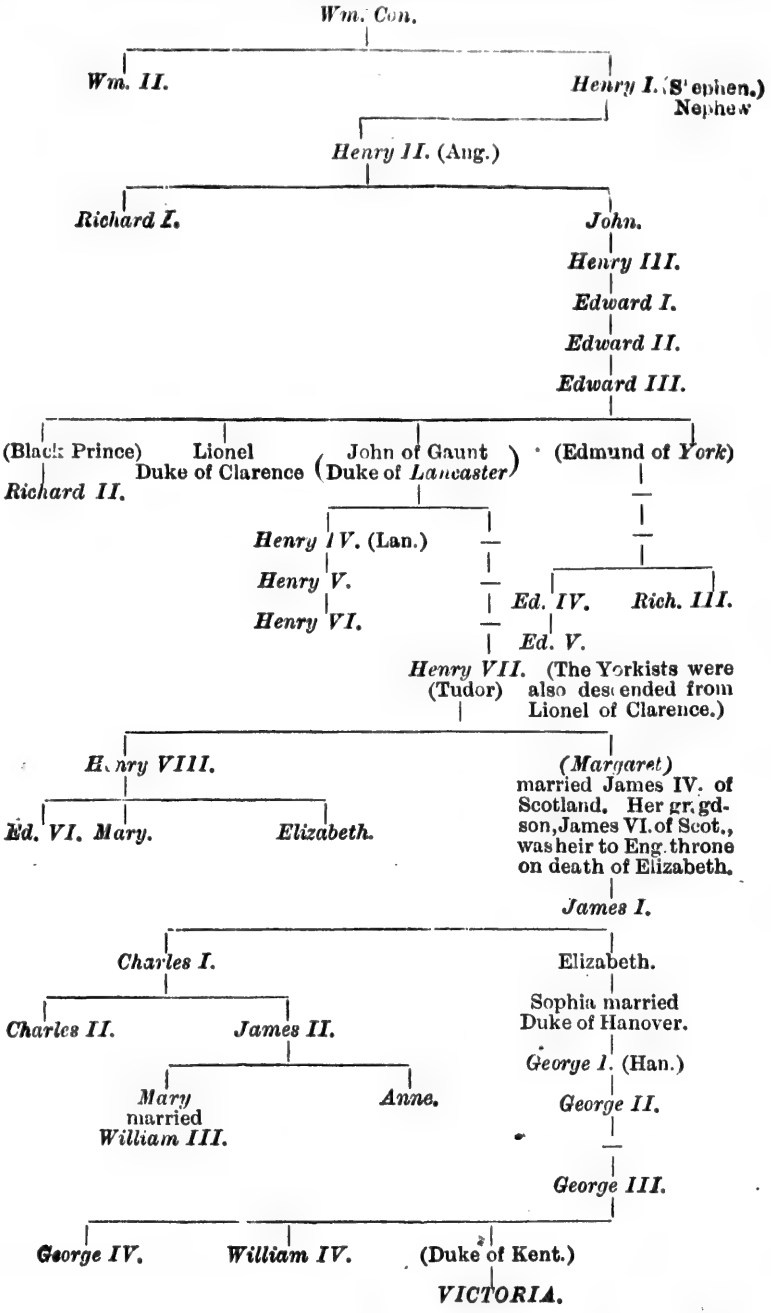
3. Ireland :

1. Invaded by Henry II.
2. Partly conquered by John.
3. Tribal authority of chiefs taken away by Elizabeth.
4. Revolts in favor of Charles II. and William III. (**Drogheda** and **Boyne.**)
5. **Union** in 1800.

ENGLAND'S CHIEF COLONIES.

Colonies.	Date of English Poss'n.	How Obtained.
I. In America:		
Dominion of Canada. { Nova Scotia.	1713	From French by Peace of Utrecht.
{ New Brunswick.	1713	" " " "
{ N. W. Territory.	1713	" " " "
{ Canada.	1760	" " after Seven Years' War.
Newfoundland.	1713	From French by Peace of Utrecht.
West Indies.	17th and 18th cen	Chiefly taken from French, Spanish, and Portuguese.
British Guiana.	1803	From Holland.
II. In Asia:		
India.	1763	From Fr. after Seven Years' War.
Ceylon.	1796	From Holland.
III. In Africa:		
Cape Colony.	1806	From Holland.
Natal.	1835	By Settlement.
West Africa.		Sierra Leone in 1787 from natives. In 1872 Holland gave up her West African Colonies to England.
IV. In Australasia:		
New South Wales.	1788	These colonies were settled by the English. Victoria and Queensland became separate colonies at the dates given. They were first settled in 1833 and 1824 respectively.
Victoria.	1851	
Queensland.	1859	
West Australia.	1829	
South Australia.	1836	
New Zealand.	1840	

GENEALOGY OF THE ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS.



THE SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND.

FROM 1066 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

I. NORMANS.

William I. (conqueror).....1066.
William II. (son).....1087.
Henry I. (brother).....1100.
Stephen (nephew).....1135–1154.

II. ANGEVINS.

Henry II. (grandson of H. I.).1154.
Richard I. (son).....1189.
John (brother).....1199.
Henry III. (son).....1216.
Edward I. (son).....1272.
Edward II. (son).....1307.
Edward III. (son).....1327.
Richard II. (grandson)..1377–1399.

III. LANCASTRIANS.

Henry IV. (son of John of Gaunt).....1399.
Henry V. (son).....1413.
Henry VI. (son).....1422–1461.

IV. YORKISTS

Edward IV. (son of Duke of York).....1461.
Edward V. (son).....1483.
Richard III. (uncle)..... 1483–1485.

V. TUDORS.

Henry VII. (descen't. John of Gaunt).....1485.
Henry VIII. (son).....1509.
Edward VI. (son).....1547.
Mary (half-sister).....1553.
Elizabeth (half-sister)....1558–1603.

VI. STUARTS.

James I. (des. Henry VII.)....1603.
Charles I. (son).....1625.
Commonwealth.....1649.
Charles II. (son of Chas. I.)....1660.
James II. (brother).....1685.
William III. and Mary. (Mary was the daughter James II.) 1689.
Anne (daugh. Jas. II.)...1702–1714.

VII. HANOVERIANS.

George I. (great-grandson of James I.).....1714.
George II. (son).....1727.
George III. (grandson).....1760.
George IV. (son).....1820.
William IV. (brother).....1830.
Victoria (niece).....1837.

SUGGESTIVE SUMMARIES.

These questions should be assigned to be answered at home. Reasons should be given for each answer. This will lead to research and careful comparison. The class should then under the guidance of the teacher, agree as to the best answers. This affords an opportunity for discussion, which will awaken an interest in the study of History, that could not be aroused in any other way. When the correct answers are settled, they should be entered in the spaces left for that purpose.

I. Name the three English rulers whom you regard as most important.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

II. Name the greatest three English generals.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

III. Name the greatest three English statesmen.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

IV. Name the greatest three English poets.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

V. Name the most important three wars in English History.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

VI. Name the most important three Charters or Acts of the English Parliament.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

VII. Name the most important three events in English History.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....